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**SCAVENGING**

IN

**URBAN DISTRICTS.**

**1914.**

Prepared by the Public Health Department, Local Government Board.



LONDON:

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NINTH REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION appointed to inquire and  
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#### VOL. I.—REPORT.

PART I.—Disposal of Liquid Wastes from Manufacturing Processes.  
Introduction.

Liquid Wastes containing Suspended Polluting Matter, viz.:—  
Coal Washing Waste; Waste Waters from Tin, Lead, and Zinc Mines  
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dissolved Impurities, viz.:—  
Brewery Waste; Steep Water  
the manufacture of Sulphite  
continued on page 3 of Wrapper.



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## PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM.

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### *Introduction.*

1. The term " scavenging " as used throughout this return includes the storage, removal and disposal of house refuse, and of refuse from traders' premises and from manufactories, stables, mews, cow-sheds and streets. " House refuse " means only ashes, vegetable refuse, tins, &c., and does not include slop water and excrement. In the best-administered urban districts these are disposed of by a system of water carriage; in other districts excrement is dealt with by a dry system which may be combined with the disposal of house refuse (privy middens, ash-closets) or may be kept separate (earth-closets, pail-closets). The question of conservancy methods of excrement disposal, which is an important question from the point of view of its relation to the public health, will be dealt with in a separate return.

2. The accumulation of refuse in the neighbourhood of dwellings, which is usually a consequence of the use of fixed ashpits, is objectionable not only because of the effluvium nuisances which it tends to create, but also because of the opportunities afforded for the retention of infective material in an active condition, and for the breeding of flies, gnats, and rats, which are known to be carriers of infection in certain cases. Many dangers to the public health arise from these accumulations. Their contents may be spilt in the process of emptying, and material may thus be carried into houses which may cause direct infection, or may assist the decomposition of food. Moreover, flies find in the ashpit one of their favourite breeding places. The part played by flies in the spread of epidemic diarrhoea is illustrated by the investigations carried out under the Board's direction on " Flies as Carriers of Infection," and embodied in seven successive reports (Reports to the Local Government Board on Public Health and Medical Subjects: New Series Nos. 5, 16, 40, 53, 66, 85 and 102). Summarising the results of these investigations the Medical Officer to the Board states (August, 1913):—" The exact share borne by flies in conveying the infection of epidemic diarrhoea cannot yet be stated. It would be a mistake, with our present knowledge, to assume that the problem of the prevention of this disease is limited to the destruction of flies. It is concerned also with the personal cleanliness of the mother who has to prepare the infant's food and with the cleanliness of the house, the backyard, the court, and the street, from which infective material may obtain access to the infant's food, with or without the intermediation of flies. For practical purposes, however, the number



of flies in the summer months may be regarded in towns as a valuable index, under present conditions, of the possibilities of contamination of food by pathogenic microbes or by decomposing organic matter, especially in districts in which privies and pail closets persist, and in which accumulations of house refuse or stable refuse are permitted."

It should be remembered in this connection that the ova of the fly, when deposited on organic matter, may develop in hot weather through the various stages to the adult insect in little more than a week, and that each female fly is capable of reproducing a progeny of 120 flies in the course of a fortnight when the air temperature exceeds 75° F. For this among other reasons it is important that frequent cleansing of receptacles for house refuse and manure should be carried out. For the prevention of flies it is essential to deal with their breeding places.

3. The old method of storing house refuse was in fixed ashpits, either in combination with privies (privy-middens, sometimes known as wet ashpits) or not in combination with privies (dry ashpits). This classification into wet and dry ashpits is necessarily a rough one. The ashpit, which often serves more than one house, is, as a rule, much larger than the moveable receptacle, and requires emptying less frequently, and this is no doubt its chief attraction to districts which do not care to undertake the trouble and expense of regular scavenging. When the ashpit is emptied it is often necessary to throw the contents on the ground before transferring them to the cart, and the soil or surface of yards and back streets becomes fouled in the process. Where the ashpit is in connection with a privy, there can be no doubt that infection is spread in this manner. Where there is no back road, the contents of the ashpit have to be carried through the house, and the risk of infecting food is increased. It is generally a difficult matter to cleanse thoroughly the walls and floors of an ashpit—especially of an ashpit connected with a privy.

4. The moveable receptacle permits the refuse to be thrown direct into the cart, and is necessarily so limited in size as to require emptying at frequent intervals. Often, however, it consists of an old wooden box, tub, bath or some other uncovered receptacle, which allows the contents to escape over the pavement, absorbs foul matter and gives out evil odours, and, like the ashpit, affords a breeding ground for flies and a food store for rats. The only satisfactory type of receptacle from the point of view of the public health is a galvanised-iron dustbin or one constructed of equally impervious material of sufficient strength, with a tight-fitting cover, and of such a size as to contain not more than a week's accumulation of refuse.

5. The Board have drawn attention during the past few years in circular letters sent to sanitary authorities at the beginning of the hot weather to the importance of efficient scavenging. In the circular letter of 10th July, 1914, the Board pointed out that:—



“ Domestic attempts at cleanliness may be rendered inoperative by conditions outside the house, and it is most important that these conditions should receive attention from the Council. Unpaved streets and yards should, where necessary, be paved, and in particular all accumulations of refuse in the neighbourhood of dwellings should be promptly and efficiently removed. These accumulations provide breeding grounds for flies and are otherwise open to serious objection. It is therefore essential to the health of a district that there should be arrangements for the frequent removal of house, stable, and street refuse and the contents of privies and other closets on the conservancy system, and for the disposal of refuse and excrement under sanitary conditions. . . . In the best-administered districts . . . fixed ashpits have given place to . . . moveable ashbins with covers, and house refuse is removed in properly covered carts by the Council’s own workmen under the superintendence of the surveyor at regular intervals and never less frequently than once a week. If the refuse is not burnt it should be disposed of in places remote from dwellings and should then be kept properly covered with earth. In many districts all refuse can be disposed of in a destructor.”

6. In order to ascertain what was the nature of the arrangements for the storage, removal and disposal of house refuse in each urban district of England and Wales, the Board obtained from each urban authority at the beginning of the year 1914 a return containing particulars on this subject. The information thus obtained has been supplemented by subsequent correspondence, and is now summarised in the appended tables. The particulars relate to all urban districts existing at the beginning of the year 1914. London is treated separately on pages 1 to 3 of the Appendix. The remaining urban districts have been divided into four classes, according to their population at the Census of 1911, since the problems connected with the storage, collection and disposal of refuse vary with the size of the town. These classes are:—

- (I) The 96 Great Towns of the Registrar-General (excluding London), with populations over 50,000 at the Census of 1911.
- (II) The 144 Smaller Towns of the Registrar-General, with populations between 20,000 and 50,000.
- (III) The 482 urban districts with populations between 5,000 and 20,000.
- (IV) The 407 urban districts with populations under 5,000.

#### *Storage of Refuse.*

7. The towns are divided according to whether the prevailing type of receptacle for house refuse is (a) a covered galvanised-iron bin, or (b) a moveable receptacle of any other character, or (c) a fixed ashpit. The following table shows the number of urban districts in each class. The names of the districts



in each class, with particulars of the numbers of receptacles of each kind, are given on pages 4 to 34 of the Appendix:—

	Towns in which 95 per cent. or more of the re- ceptacles are covered galvan- ised-iron bins.	Towns in which 95 per cent. or more of the receptacles are moveable ones of a miscellaneous nature.	Towns in which more than 5 per cent. of the re- ceptacles are fixed ashpits.
I. 96 Great Towns (ex- cluding London) ...	21	31	44
II. 144 Smaller Towns	24	49	71
III. 482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 ...	58	161	263
IV. 407 Towns with populations under 5,000 ... ..	20	154	233
	123	395	611

8. It thus appears that only 11 per cent. of the urban districts of England and Wales are at present furnished with the most sanitary type of receptacle for the storage of house refuse, while 54 per cent. still have a considerable number of fixed ashpits. The remaining 35 per cent. belong to the intermediate class which have uncovered moveable receptacles of a miscellaneous character, wooden boxes, tubs, &c., which, while admitting of frequent removal of the refuse, are open to objections which do not apply to the sanitary bin. Among the 611 ashpit towns, however, there are 49 which have less than 10 per cent. of fixed receptacles, 81 more with 10 to 20 per cent., and another 138 with between 20 and 50 per cent. 312 districts must be classed as having ashpits as their prevailing type of receptacle; for the remaining 31 the figures cannot be given.

9. The last column of the table on pages 18 to 34 shows that a great many districts are replacing ashpits by galvanised-iron bins. In the case of 431 of the 611 towns with ashpits, the conversions that have been made to ashbins during recent years suggest that the authorities are making an effort to rid themselves of the more insanitary types of receptacle. In the other 180 districts the number of conversions is not given, or appears to have been very small. In respect of 59 there is practically no information; in 121 no active steps are being taken to substitute bins for ashpits.

10. The difficulties which are sometimes associated with the improvement of existing property do not apply to new houses, and there is no reason why any urban authority should fail to secure that every new house erected in its district should be provided with a galvanised-iron bin with a proper cover.

The provision of such a suitable receptacle can be enforced by means of bye-laws made under the Public Health Acts. Where the council of an urban district or borough undertakes or contracts for the removal of house refuse at least once a week, the Board are willing to confirm a bye-law, made under Section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in the following form:—

“ Every person who shall provide an ashpit in connection



with a building shall cause such ashpit to consist of one or more movable receptacles sufficient to contain all dust, ashes, rubbish and dry refuse which may accumulate during a period of not more than one week upon the premises for which it is provided.

“ Such receptacle, or where there are more than one, each of such receptacles shall be—

“ (a) Constructed of galvanised iron or other suitable impervious material of a sufficient strength and thickness.

“ (b) Provided with suitable handles and a properly fitting or rainproof cover; and

“ (c) Of a capacity not exceeding two and a half cubic feet.”

However, the following table shows that in 36.9 per cent. of the urban districts no definite stipulation is generally made as to the type of receptacle to be provided in connection with new buildings:—

	Towns in which covered galvanised-iron bins are insisted upon in connection with new buildings.	Towns in which no stipulation is made.
I. 96 Great Towns (excluding London) ... ..	72	24
II. 144 Smaller Towns ... ..	104	40
III. 482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 ... ..	312	170
IV. 407 Towns with populations under 5,000 ... ..	224	183
	712	417

The names of the towns in the last column, with particulars of the type of receptacle permitted, are given on pages 35 to 42 of the Appendix. It will be seen that in some cases it is stated that bins are usually provided.

11. The bye-law referred to above is not, however, generally applicable to the receptacles in use in connection with existing property, its scope being limited to cases in which a new receptacle is provided. Even then it applies only to such houses as have been erected since the coming into force in the district of the Local Government Acts, except where the operation of the bye-law may be extended under the provisions of Section 23 (2) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, when in force in the district.

Powers of more general application are conferred by Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which empowers a local authority, where a house in their district appears on the report of their inspector or surveyor to be without a sufficient ashpit furnished with proper doors and coverings, to require the owner to provide a sufficient ashpit, or in default to do the work themselves. It was decided in proceedings under the section in relation to sanitary conveniences mentioned therein (*Bogle v. Sherborne L.B.*, 1880, 46 J.P. 675) that the question of sufficiency is one for the local authority to settle, subject only to the right of appeal, under Section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to the Board. It is not open to the authority,



however, to lay down under this section any general rule prescribing the use of a particular type of convenience (*Wood v. Widnes (Mayor, &c., of)*, 1898, 62 J.P. 117).

12. In districts in which Section 26 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, is in force, more effective action can be taken. Under Sub-section 2 an urban authority are authorised, if they themselves undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse, to make bye-laws imposing on the occupier of any premises duties in connection with such removal so as to facilitate the work of collection. The Board are willing, where the authority collect refuse not less frequently than once a week, and where hardship will not arise from the enforcement of the rule, to confirm a bye-law under this section requiring the receptacles provided to be of such size and so constructed as to enable them to be removed conveniently without leakage, spilling or absorption of their contents. The form of bye-law assented to by the Board in such circumstances is as follows:—

“ Where the Council themselves undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse from premises not less frequently than once a week, and by a notice duly served upon the occupier of any premises specify the days on which and the hour at which the Council or Contractor will remove house refuse from the premises, the occupier shall, on every such day and before every such hour, cause all such house refuse on the premises as is not intended to be removed for sale or for his own use to be placed in a moveable receptacle, which shall be of such size and so constructed as to enable it to be removed conveniently and without leakage, spilling or absorption of any of its contents, and shall cause the receptacle containing the house refuse to be placed in such a position on the premises as for the purpose of removing the contents of the receptacle, will be most conveniently accessible from the nearest street used as a means of access to the premises for the removal of house refuse otherwise than through any dwelling house.”

13. Some Councils themselves provide covered galvanised-iron bins for houses in their districts that are without them. A few local authorities have in recent sessions obtained power to do this by a clause in local Acts. As to their powers under the general law the Board have stated that they are advised that an Urban District Council have power, under the Public Health Act, 1875, to provide and maintain, as part of their scavenging apparatus, receptacles for the storage of house refuse on premises within their district, to remove such receptacles when full to the local dépôt for the purpose of being emptied, and to leave empty receptacles on the premises in their place for use until the date of the next collection.

#### *Removal of Refuse.*

14. Considering the urban districts of England and Wales as a whole, the removal of house refuse is generally carried out either by the Council's own staff, by a contractor or by both.



The following table shows the arrangements made for the removal of refuse in the urban districts of various classes :—

—	Chiefly by Council.	To a large extent by contract.	Chiefly by occupiers.
I. 96 Great Towns (excluding London) ... ..	84	12	—
II. 144 Smaller Towns ... ..	109	34	1
III. 482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 ... ..	349	129	4
IV. 407 Towns with populations under 5,000 ... ..	200	155	52
	742	330	57

In about 5 per cent. of the districts only is the work left either wholly or chiefly in the hands of the occupiers of premises. In about 66 per cent. of the districts the removal of refuse is carried out, in the main, by the Council's own staff, horses and carts, while in about 10 per cent. a contractor either scavenges a part of the district or provides horses or carts for the use of the Council's staff. The work is carried out wholly by one or more contractors in about 19 per cent. of the urban areas. The names of the towns scavenged chiefly by contract are given on pages 42 to 48 of the Appendix, and the names of the towns scavenged chiefly by occupiers on pages 49 and 50 of the Appendix.

Scavenging when performed by a contractor is frequently not so efficiently carried out as when the Council's own staff do the work. All depends on the supervision exercised by the Council and its officials, and a Council that is prepared to establish effective supervision over a contractor is generally prepared to undertake the scavenging with its own staff. In districts in which privy middens are emptied by contract serious danger to public health may arise from defects in the scavenging arrangements. This is illustrated in Dr. Wheaton's Preliminary Report on Enteric Fever in the County of Durham (Reports to the Local Government Board on Public Health and Medical Subjects—New Series, No. 35), which shows that while most of the districts in that county contain privy middens, there was a well-marked increase in the incidence of enteric fever where the scavenging was done by contract or, though done by the local authority, was inefficient.

15. Where the Council undertake the scavenging they usually collect the refuse from moveable receptacles at intervals of not more than seven days. The general rule is a weekly collection with a more frequent removal, in some districts, during the summer or in the more congested parts of the district. In seaside towns and health resorts it is not uncommon for a daily collection to be made from hotels and boarding houses, and a less frequent collection from ordinary houses.



Refuse from fixed receptacles is collected at less frequent intervals—occasionally weekly, more often every ten days, monthly, or on request. Dry ashpits are usually emptied more frequently than those connected with privies, and a more frequent collection is sometimes made during the summer.

16. An important matter affecting the efficiency with which scavenging is performed is the type of cart employed. In 63 per cent. of urban districts refuse is removed in covered carts, or if open carts are used they are covered with waterproof sheets when full, while in 7 per cent. both covered and open carts are used. In 30 per cent. of the districts, however, open carts only are employed. This must result, in windy weather, in the scattering of refuse and paper while it is being transferred from the receptacle to the cart and while it is being carried away for disposal. In addition, dust which may contain infective matter dangerous to the public health is liable to be blown about. The districts in which open carts are still used are set out in pages 50 to 58 of the Appendix.

17. In 35 per cent. of the urban districts it is the practice during the process of removal to deposit the refuse from some of the fixed receptacles on the surface of yards or streets. In addition, in many of the districts containing fixed receptacles the emptying is carried out at night-time, and, in the uncertain light, thorough cleansing of yard surfaces and pavements is impracticable. These conditions constitute a serious danger to the public health, especially where wet ashpits are concerned. Filth containing infective matter may be carried from the yards into houses on footgear, and, in addition, the dry refuse must be blown about by the wind and conveyed into dwellings, thus contaminating food and drink. The districts in which the system of scavenging involves the emptying of refuse into streets and yards are given on pages 58 to 61 of the Appendix.

#### *Cesspools.*

18. The opportunity was taken to obtain the number of cesspools receiving sewage in each urban district, and the results are printed on pages 62 to 66 in regard to all districts in which there were 30 or more cesspools, with a statement whether the cesspools are emptied by the Council or not. There were, it will be seen, 182 such towns among the 1,129 urban districts, but on comparing the number of cesspools in each case with the number of houses in the district according to the Census reports, it is clear that as a rule the cesspools merely serve outlying houses, the chief part of the district being provided with sewers. The exceptions, in which the number of cesspools is 25 per cent. or more of the total number of houses in the district according to the Census returns, are indicated by an asterisk in the list on pages 62 to 66. They include 3 of the 144 Smaller Towns, 8 of the 482 Towns with populations of 5,000 to 20,000, and 22 of the 407 Towns with populations under 5,000.

As a rule these are the towns in which the water-carriage system prevails much in excess of the sewerage provision, but cesspools are sometimes employed for the purpose of keeping back solids from entering imperfectly constructed sewers, the liquid contents only overflowing to the sewer. There are other urban districts insuffi-



ciently provided with sewers in which closets are in the main on the conservancy system and slop water is thrown on to the ground. In some districts cesspools are in use for the collection of slop water only. In a cesspool district the chief respect in which the public health is threatened is the danger of the contents of the cesspool (which is rarely watertight) polluting a neighbouring water supply. This risk is, of course, removed where the water supply is piped to all the houses in the district from a distant source. The remaining disadvantages of the cesspool system are the nuisances and difficulties caused by overflows and by emptying the cesspool and disposing of the contents.

#### *Sorting of Refuse.*

19. Before the refuse is disposed of it is frequently subjected to a sorting process, which often brings in a small revenue, and which enables the Council to get rid of a part of it, and especially of that part—old tins, glass and other material—which is most difficult to deal with satisfactorily. The entries on pages 66 to 68 illustrate the arrangements made in several different districts as to sorting the refuse.

#### *Disposal of Refuse.*

20. The satisfactory disposal of refuse creates very difficult problems, especially in the larger districts. From the point of view of the public health the most satisfactory solution is the destructor; but, though destructors are being established to an increasing extent in the larger urban districts, there are still very few that dispose of all their refuse by this means. The following table shows the number of towns which send their refuse out of the district, the number of towns with destructors and the number without, and the number of towns using tips. The names of these towns, with some further particulars as to the amount of refuse sent out of the district, treated by destruction and by tipping, and the number and situation of the tips in each case, are given on pages 68 to 119 of the Appendix:—

—	Towns sending refuse out of their districts.	Towns with destructors.	Towns without destructors.	Towns using tips.
I. 96 Great Towns (excluding London) ... ..	48	72	24	61
II. 144 Smaller Towns ... ..	39	73	71	83
III. 482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 ... ..	123	71	411	318
IV. 407 Towns with populations under 5,000 ... ..	102	5	402	247
	312	221	908	709

#### *Towns Sending Refuse out of the District.*

21. It will be seen from this table that half of the 96 Great Towns, but only about one-quarter of the towns in each of the other three



classes, have to send some refuse out of their districts. Towns on the sea coast or on tidal rivers frequently barge their refuse out to sea. A large proportion of the refuse from large towns is sent to farmers and market gardeners for use as manure. But, on the whole, much more refuse has to be sent out of the large towns than is required for agricultural purposes, because of the difficulty of finding means of disposing of it within the district, in the absence of sufficient destructor capacity. This is especially the case in London. This superfluous refuse can in some cases be used for filling up marshes and excavations, and to this extent it may serve a useful purpose. In some cases, however, it is merely dumped in some spot which is thought to be sufficiently remote from dwellings to render it unlikely to give rise to nuisance. Such spots are rare in the neighbourhood of London and other large towns, and both the process of removing the refuse and its presence on the ground to which it is removed have frequently been made the subject of bitter complaint by suburban residents, who urge, not without some show of reason, that their districts are robbed of their amenities and made a dumping ground for filth, which fills their houses with flies and rats, by some large neighbour which makes them no return whatever for the annoyance and danger to health inflicted on them.

#### *Destructors.*

22. Of the 221 towns which possessed destructors at the beginning of 1914, 72 were among the 96 Great Towns, 73 among the 144 Smaller Towns, 71 belonged to the class with a population between 5,000 and 20,000, while there were only 5 in urban districts with under 5,000 people. The destructor is chiefly for populous districts. The country town can usually dispose of its refuse to farmers and market gardeners on its outskirts. As the size of the town increases, or its borders approach those of other towns, the disposal of its refuse becomes a less simple matter, and either a destructor must be erected or tips must be found, which should be as remote from dwellings as possible, or contracts must be made for sending the refuse by rail, barge or cart to places where it can safely be deposited. These other methods are generally preferred to the destructor on the ground of expense, and the destructor has until recent times been rather a luxury of large and rich districts. On the question of comparative expense some particulars are given below; on grounds of public health there is no doubt that a destructor is to be preferred to other methods of disposal in thickly populated districts, even though it is itself occasionally a cause of complaint.

In a few cases destructors are fitted with boilers for generating steam, which is used to make electricity or to pump sewage, or for other machinery—see the particulars on pages 90 to 91.

23. Owing to the increasing use of gas fires, the amount of heat-giving, combustible material in house refuse is decreasing, especially during the summer months. At such times the refuse consists chiefly of vegetable matter, paper, rags and animal matter. Refuse of this character decomposes rapidly, especially if exposed to rainfall,



and in the absence of ashes, which absorb foul effluvia to a considerable extent, it gives off a sour and disagreeable odour which has great penetrating power and can be carried with the wind for a considerable distance.

#### *Tips.*

24. The use of tips sometimes merely perpetuates and concentrates those evils which arise from the storage of refuse in the neighbourhood of dwellings. If a tip is to be tolerated, it should be situated in a place remote from dwelling houses, and the refuse should be covered with earth as soon as it is deposited. A tip should also be surrounded by a closed fence or, at any rate, a fence of wire netting of small mesh in order to prevent paper and other light refuse being blown away. If not covered with earth, the tip becomes a breeding ground for flies and rats, the nuisance and danger from which are mitigated but not removed by the distance of the tip from dwellings. It will be seen from the particulars on pages 92 to 108 that in a great many cases tips are within a quarter of a mile of houses, and unless the greatest care is exercised in these cases in dealing with the refuse as it is tipped, nuisance and possible danger to health are likely to arise.

25. The material of tips takes usually three years for complete disintegration, by which time the tins and other iron work have broken down and crumbled into rust, and the material then forms a valuable manure for heavy soils. This decomposed material is frequently riddled, by which the larger cinders are separated, and in the form of breeze these are used for brick burning. The amount of material disposed of in this way varies much, depending on the activity of the building trade and the consequent demand for bricks. Of late years the quantity used in this way has been reduced considerably. The burning of bricks with this material produces the well-known disagreeable odour which has sometimes caused proceedings to be taken for nuisance.

#### *Trade, Street and Stable Refuse.*

26. In a few districts trade refuse, or a certain proportion of trade refuse, is collected and disposed of free; in others it is disposed of free if delivered on tips or at the destructor by the tradesmen; in others a charge is made for collection. Instances of these arrangements are given on pages 119 to 121.

Section 48 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, provides, where it is put in force, that if the local authority are required by the owner or occupier of any premises to remove any trade refuse (other than sludge) they shall do so and shall be paid a reasonable sum, to be settled in case of dispute by a court of summary jurisdiction, who are also to decide what is trade refuse in case of dispute.

Street scavenging is generally carried out by the Council's own employees, though occasionally the County Council attend to the main roads. Street sweepings, which are sometimes collected under contract, are disposed of in various ways, but the usual methods are either by tipping or by use on allotments, nurseries or farms.



Stable refuse and refuse from cowsheds and mews is often required to be removed weekly by the owners of the premises. In a few cases the Council undertakes the removal or special arrangements are made. These are set out on page 121.

### *Cost of Scavenging.*

27. The tables on pages 122 to 125 show the cost of the collection and disposal of refuse and the cost per head of each of these services, and of house scavenging generally, according to the population as estimated by the Registrar-General in the middle of 1913, and the cost per head of street scavenging for all the Great Towns and Smaller Towns for which particulars can be given (38 out of 96 Great Towns and 62 out of 144 Smaller Towns).

It will be seen that the cost of collection according to this table varies from 2d. per head of the population in Croydon, 3d. in Hereford, 5d. in Todmorden and Worcester, and 6d. in Chepping Wycombe, Leyton and Taunton, to 1s. 11d. in Blackpool, 2s. in Leamington and Wolverhampton, and 2s. 3d. in Southport. The average cost in respect of the 65 towns for which the cost of collection is given is 1s. It would be unsafe to draw any very definite conclusions from these figures, since the items included in the total cost may vary in different towns—*e.g.*, establishment and loan charges may be included or excluded, and credit may or may not be taken for steam or clinker sold to other departments of the Council. Moreover, in health resorts, such as Southport, Blackpool and Leamington, the cost per head of the estimated population is hardly a fair criterion, since that population is sometimes enormously increased in the season, and in such places there is generally a much more frequent collection of refuse, especially from hotels and boarding houses. Subject to these considerations, it may be said that the cost of collection is least in districts with moveable receptacles, and the cost of disposal greatest, though not largely or uniformly greatest, in districts where most of the refuse is sent to a destructor. The figures as to the cost of scavenging per ton of refuse, which are given in the second part of the table, are available for too small a number of districts to enable any deductions of value to be made.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

*April, 1915.*



## A P P E N D I X.

### A.—METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

#### STORAGE OF REFUSE.

London generally may be included among the towns in which 95 per cent. or more of the refuse receptacles are covered galvanised-iron bins. There are no wet ashpits in London, but some of the 29 Metropolitan Boroughs still contain dry ashpits:—

BATTERSEA	...	About 50.
BERMONDSEY	...	A few.
CITY OF LONDON	...	Number not known.
DEPTFORD	...	29.
FINSBURY	...	Number not known.
FULHAM	...	1,022.
HAMMERSMITH	...	600.
HAMPSTEAD	...	500—1,000.
HOLBORN	...	Number not known.
ISLINGTON	...	Number not known.
LAMBETH	...	Number not known.
PADDINGTON	...	15 per cent. of houses.
SAINT PANCRAS	...	A few.
SHOREDITCH	...	50 public bins.
STOKE NEWINGTON	...	A few.
WANDSWORTH	...	13.
WESTMINSTER	...	A few.

In 6 Boroughs—Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Greenwich, Poplar, Shoreditch and Stoke Newington—though practically all the receptacles are of a moveable character, there are some uncovered bins in use.

Covered galvanised-iron bins are required in connection with new houses in all Boroughs except Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Kensington and Poplar.

#### COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

Refuse is collected by the Borough Council's own men throughout all but 9 districts. In Hackney, Holborn, Saint Marylebone, Stoke Newington and Wandsworth, it is entirely done by contract, in Chelsea, Lambeth, Paddington and Woolwich partly by contract and partly by the Council.

Under the byelaws made by the London County Council under Section 16 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, house refuse must be collected in all districts at least once every week. These byelaws do not apply to the City of London, in which house refuse is collected daily.

Covered carts are used in all the Boroughs. In Paddington only is there any emptying of refuse into yards in the course of removal: in this district, it is stated, some of the bins are too heavy to carry.



## DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The following 25 Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities send their refuse out of the district:—

BATTERSEA	...	All refuse is sent away by barge.
BERMONDSEY	...	Incombustible refuse is tipped at a spot outside the borough, about 440 yards from houses.
BETHNAL GREEN	...	Refuse is conveyed to the destructors of the Shoreditch and Poplar Borough Councils (40 and 60 per cent. respectively). Occasionally small quantities of refuse are tipped on Hackney Marshes.
CAMBERWELL	...	58 per cent. of the refuse is sent away by barge, 41 per cent. by train and 1 per cent. is deposited on tips outside the district.
CHELSEA	...	All refuse is sent away by barge.
CITY OF LONDON	...	Refuse is carted to a wharf; house and street refuse (except manure) to the Corporation's land at Hornchurch; manure sold to and removed by a contractor.
DEPTFORD	...	All the refuse is sent outside the district by barge or rail.
FINSBURY	...	About 67 per cent. of the refuse is barged away. Occasionally a small proportion of refuse is sent by rail to farmers.
GREENWICH	...	All refuse is taken away by barge.
HAMMERSMITH	...	All the refuse is barged away by contract.
HAMPSTEAD	...	All refuse is sent out of the district, 62 per cent. to the destructor, which is in the Willesden Urban District, and 38 per cent. by rail to Elstree and Henlow.
HOLBORN	...	At the contractor's yard—outside the district—animal and vegetable refuse is burnt in a destructor, while ashes are barged away for use in brick-making.
ISLINGTON	...	The bulk of the refuse is sent away by train and used for manure. A small proportion (8 per cent. in 1912) is sent to the destructors belonging to the Finsbury, Shoreditch and Stoke Newington Borough Councils.
KENSINGTON	...	About 50 per cent. is barged away on canal or river by contractors.
LAMBETH	...	The bulk of the refuse is barged down the river and tipped on low-lying land. A small proportion is sent away by rail.
LEWISHAM	...	The whole of the refuse is sent away by train.
PADDINGTON	...	All refuse is conveyed by barge to the contractor's dépôt outside the district.
POPLAR	...	1 per cent. is taken away by barge and used for making-up waste land.
SAINT MARYLEBONE		Refuse is carted out of the district and then barged away.
SAINT PANCRAS	...	19 per cent. is sent away by barge.
SOUTHWARK	...	55 per cent. of the total refuse is taken to the Council's dépôt, crushed, and sent by rail to farmers. 45 per cent. is taken to a contractor's wharf and barged away out of the district.
STEPNEY	...	58 per cent. of the refuse is sent away by barge and train and deposited on the land.
WANDSWORTH	...	75 per cent. of the refuse is sent away by rail and barge.
WESTMINSTER	...	All refuse is sent away by barge.
WOOLWICH	...	19 per cent. of the refuse is sent to tips outside the borough.



The following 14 Metropolitan Sanitary Districts possess Destructors. The figures show the percentage of refuse destroyed :—

BATTERSEA	...	(An old type destructor used as a stand-by.)
BERMONDSEY	...	All combustible refuse.
FINSBURY	...	About 33.
FULHAM	...	All.
HACKNEY	...	All.
HAMPSTEAD	...	62.
KENSINGTON	...	50.
POPLAR	...	84.
SAINT PANCRAS	...	81.
SHOREDITCH	...	All.
STEPNEY	...	42.
STOKE NEWINGTON	...	All.
WANDSWORTH	...	25.
WOOLWICH	...	75.

The following 15 Metropolitan Sanitary Districts do not possess Destructors.

BETHNAL GREEN	...	Bulk of refuse burnt in destructors of Shoreditch and Poplar Borough Councils.
CAMBERWELL	...	
CHELSEA	...	
CITY OF LONDON	...	
DEPTFORD	...	
GREENWICH	...	
HAMMERSMITH	...	
HOLBORN	...	Part of refuse burnt in contractor's destructor.
ISLINGTON	...	Small portion of refuse burnt in destructors of Finsbury, Shoreditch and Stoke Newington Borough Councils.
LAMBETH	...	
LEWISHAM	...	
PADDINGTON	...	
SAINT MARYLEBONE	...	
SOUTHWARK	...	
WESTMINSTER	...	

Two Metropolitan Sanitary Districts, Poplar and Woolwich, dispose of a small proportion of their refuse, 15 and 6 per cent. respectively, on tips situated within their boundaries.



## B.—EXTRA-METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

### STORAGE OF REFUSE.

#### 1.—Towns with Covered Galvanised-Iron Ashbins.

In the following districts 95 per cent. or more of the receptacles used for the storage of house refuse are covered galvanised-iron bins. The number and nature of receptacles of other types is given in each case:—

##### I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (21 Towns).

ACTON	...	...	Under 100 dry ashpits.
BATH	...	...	Only a few dry ashpits.
BIRMINGHAM	...	...	1,009 wet and 1,757 dry ashpits.
BRIGHTON	...	...	About 5 per cent. dry ashpits.
COVENTRY	...	...	32 wet and 133 dry ashpits.
EALING	...	...	About 20 dry ashpits.
EASTBOURNE	...	...	No ashpits.
EAST HAM	...	...	No ashpits.
EDMONTON	...	...	110 dry ashpits.
ENFIELD	...	...	200 dry ashpits.
HORNSEY	...	...	About 6 dry ashpits.
ILFORD	...	...	No ashpits.
IPSWICH	...	...	68 wet and 12 dry ashpits.
LEICESTER	...	...	607 dry ashpits.
PRESTON	...	...	24 wet and 100 dry ashpits.
SMETHWICK	...	...	112 wet and 450 dry ashpits
SOUTHEND ON SEA	...	...	No ashpits.
TOTTENHAM	...	...	No ashpits.
WALTHAMSTOW	...	...	No ashpits.
WARRINGTON	...	...	4 dry ashpits.
WILLESDEN	...	...	418 dry ashpits.

##### II.—144 Smaller Towns (24 Towns).

BARKING TOWN	...	...	No ashpits.
BARNES	...	...	Not more than 50 dry ashpits.
BECKENHAM	...	...	No ashpits.
BROMLEY	...	...	About 50 dry ashpits.
CHISWICK	...	...	No ashpits.
CHORLEY	...	...	63 wet and 1 dry ashpits.
CLEETHORPE	...	...	84 dry ashpits and 48 privies with moveable receptacles
WITH THRUNSCOE	...	...	for refuse.
ECCLES	...	...	31 wet and 17 dry ashpits.
FINCHLEY	...	...	Practically no wet ashpits.
GAINSBOROUGH	...	...	17 wet and 180 dry ashpits.
GRAVESEND	...	...	About 20 dry ashpits.
HARROGATE	...	...	31 wet and 215 dry ashpits.
HENDON	...	...	No ashpits.
MAIDSTONE	...	...	400 dry ashpits.
MARGATE	...	...	No ashpits.
PENGE	...	...	6 dry ashpits.
RICHMOND (SURREY)	...	...	A comparatively small number of ashpits.
SOUTHALL NORWOOD	...	...	No ashpits.
SOUTHGATE	...	...	No ashpits.
SUTTON	...	...	2 wet ashpits.
WATFORD	...	...	6 dry ashpits.
WOKING	...	...	50 dry ashpits
WOOD GREEN	...	...	No ashpits.
WORTHING	...	...	No ashpits.



Towns with Covered Galvanised-Iron Ashbins—*continued*

## III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (58 Towns).

BEXHILL	...	...	No ashpits.
BEXLEY	...	...	6 dry ashpits.
BISHOP STORTFORD			No ashpits.
BRENTFORD	...	...	No ashpits.
BRENTWOOD	...	...	10 dry ashpits.
BRIDLINGTON	...	...	14 dry ashpits.
CATERHAM	...	...	12 dry ashpits.
CHELMSFORD	...	...	55 dry ashpits.
CHERITON	...	...	No ashpits.
CHERTSEY	...	...	15 dry ashpits.
CHESHUNT	...	...	150 dry ashpits.
CHINGFORD	...	...	No ashpits.
CHISLEHURST	...	...	About 6 dry ashpits.
CLACTON	...	...	111 dry ashpits.
CONWAY	...	...	10 dry ashpits.
DEAL	...	...	50 dry ashpits.
DORKING	...	...	56 dry ashpits.
EAST AND WEST MOLESEY			1 or 2 dry ashpits.
EPSOM	...	...	40 dry ashpits.
ESHER AND THE DITTONS			50 dry ashpits.
FOOTS CRAY	...	...	No ashpits.
FRIERN BARNET	...	...	No ashpits.
GODALMING	...	...	A very few dry ashpits.
GRAYS THURROCK	...	...	9 dry ashpits.
GREAT BERKHAMPSTED			30 dry ashpits.
HAMPTON	...	...	No ashpits.
HANWELL	...	...	No ashpits.
HARROW ON THE HILL			No ashpits.
HARWICH	...	...	No ashpits.
HERNE BAY	...	...	No ashpits.
HITCHIN	...	...	6 dry ashpits.
HODDESDON	...	...	About 12 dry ashpits.
HYTHE	...	...	No ashpits.
ITCHEN	...	...	45 dry ashpits.
LEATHERHEAD	...	...	14 dry ashpits.
LLANDUDNO	...	...	4 wet and 1 dry ashpits.
LONG EATON	...	...	14 wet and 78 dry ashpits.
LYTHAM	...	...	20 wet and 50 dry ashpits.
MALVERN	...	...	No ashpits.
MERTON AND MORDEN			No ashpits.
NEWHAVEN	...	...	11 dry ashpits.
PORTSLADE BY SEA			29 dry ashpits.
RUISLIP			No ashpits.
NORTHWOOD			
RUNCORN	...	...	70 dry ashpits.
SAINT ALBANS	...	...	39 dry ashpits.
SCUNTHORPE	...	...	1 wet and 9 dry ashpits.
SEVENOAKS	...	...	51 dry ashpits.
SHOEBURYNESSE	...	...	25 dry ashpits.
SHOREHAM BY SEA			10 wet and 12 dry ashpits.
SLOUGH	...	...	73 dry ashpits.
THE MALDENS AND COOMBE			No ashpits.
WALTHAM HOLY CROSS			3 dry ashpits.



Towns with Covered Galvanised-Iron Ashbins—*continued*.

WALTON UPON THAMES	No ashpits.
WEALDSTONE ...	No ashpits.
WEMBLEY ...	5 dry ashpits.
WEYBRIDGE ...	20 dry ashpits.
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON	19 wet and 12 dry ashpits.
WOODFORD ...	No ashpits.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (20 Towns).

ARUNDEL ...	No ashpits.
BEACONSFIELD ...	19 dry ashpits.
BRIGG ...	1 dry and 3 wet ashpits.
BRUMBY AND FRODINGHAM	No ashpits.
BURNHAM ON CROUCH	6 wet and 12 dry ashpits.
CHARLTON KINGS ...	No ashpits.
CUCKFIELD ...	No ashpits.
CWMAMMAN ...	No ashpits.
ETON ...	9 dry ashpits.
FRINTON ON SEA ...	No ashpits.
HAMPTON WICK ...	10 dry ashpits.
HORNSEA ...	15 wet and 10 dry ashpits.
IRTHLINGBOROUGH...	8 wet and 6 dry ashpits.
LINSLADE ...	No ashpits.
LOOE ...	No ashpits.
NEW ROMNEY ...	No ashpits.
SANDGATE ...	No ashpits.
SEAFORD ...	30 dry ashpits.
SOUTHWICK...	4 dry ashpits.
TOTNES ...	4 dry ashpits.

**2.—Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles.**

In the following districts 95 per cent. or more of the receptacles are of a moveable character, but either the covered galvanised-iron bins do not amount to 95 per cent. of the total, or the number of receptacles of various types cannot be given:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (31 Towns).

ABERDARE ...	All buckets, boxes, &c.
BOURNEMOUTH ...	110 dry ashpits in public courts, about 50 per cent. houses have covered iron bins, about 50 per cent. boxes, tubs, &c.
BRISTOL ...	The number of covered galvanised-iron bins cannot be stated.
CAMBRIDGE...	Very few dry ashpits, 2,400 covered bins, 15,000 other moveable receptacles.
CARDIFF ...	The number of covered galvanised-iron bins cannot be stated.
CARLISLE ...	201 wet and 118 dry ashpits, 250 covered moveable receptacles of galvanised-iron, about 8,000 ordinary galvanised household buckets and 3,750 wooden tubs and boxes.
CROYDON ...	About 5 per cent. dry ashpits, about 85 per cent. covered galvanised bins, about 10 per cent. wooden boxes, tubs, pails, &c.
DEVONPORT...	12 wet ashpits, 8,200 covered iron bins, 2,440 barrels and buckets.
EXETER ...	200 dry ashpits, 3,000 covered iron bins and 5,700 other moveable receptacles.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

GILLINGHAM	...	900–1,000 covered iron bins, remainder boxes, tubs, baths, scuttles and buckets, &c.
GLOUCESTER	...	529 galvanised-iron bins, many without covers, remainder old boxes, buckets, &c.
GREAT YARMOUTH	...	160 wet ashpits, 1,000 covered iron bins, remainder tubs, boxes and open pails.
GRIMSBY	...	About 50 dry ashpits, 10,000–12,000 covered iron bins, 500–1,000 wooden boxes, &c.
HALIFAX	...	760 wet and 407 dry ashpits, 100 covered bins, 28,000 ash tubs.
LEYTON	...	Large number are covered bins, others are pails.
LINCOLN	...	10 wet and 140 dry ashpits, many thousands of covered bins and a number of other moveable receptacles including possibly hundreds of wooden ones.
MANCHESTER	...	292 wet and 556 dry ashpits, 101,239 covered bins, 41,645 wooden ashboxes.
MERTHYR TYDFIL	...	100 dry ashpits, 200 covered bins, about 15,000 buckets and wooden boxes of various kinds.
MIDDLESBROUGH	...	20 wet and 95 dry ashpits, 5,800 covered iron bins and 18,200 galvanised privy pans.
NEWPORT (MON.)	...	Less than 50 per cent. galvanised-iron bins, remainder are other moveable receptacles.
NORTHAMPTON	...	20 dry ashpits, 1,500 covered bins, 25,000 wooden boxes, buckets and baths.
NOTTINGHAM	...	128 wet and 320 dry ashpits, 29,848 dry ashbins and 34,137 closet pails.
OXFORD	...	Various kinds of moveable receptacles.
PORTSMOUTH	...	584 dry ashpits, 56,876 moveable receptacles consisting of sanitary bins, old tins, buckets, boxes, &c.
READING	...	About 20 dry ashpits, 3,242 covered bins, 18,133 boxes, tubs, buckets, &c.
RHONDDA	...	88 dry ashpits, 59 covered bins, 19 iron buckets, remainder old pails and wooden boxes.
ROCHDALE	...	75 wet and 317 dry ashpits, 1,849 covered bins, 10,097 ashplaces with moveable wooden ashtubs, 805 galvanised tippler bins (attached to walls).
SOUTHAMPTON	...	42 dry ashpits and of remainder 75 per cent. are galvanised covered bins and 25 per cent. tubs, boxes, &c.
SWINDON	...	320 covered bins, remainder old zinc baths, buckets and wooden boxes.
WEST HAM...	...	Some 40,000 moveable receptacles of all kinds.
WIMBLEDON	...	300 dry ashpits and 13,000 moveable receptacles.

II.—144 Smaller Towns (49 Towns).

ABERSYCHAN	...	30 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden boxes.
ABERTILLERY	...	20 dry ashpits, 50 covered galvanised-iron bins, remainder buckets, baths, boxes, &c.
ALDERSHOT	...	6 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron receptacles, remainder boxes, baths, &c.
ASHTON UNDER LYNE	...	60 dry ashpits, 100 galvanised-iron bins and 7,780 wooden tubs.
BACUP	...	52 wet and 164 dry ashpits, 1,374 galvanised-iron bins, 3,052 boxes, casks and buckets.
BARRY	...	7 dry ashpits at schools, 12 galvanised-iron bins and 6,500 buckets and boxes.
BEDFORD	...	3,000 galvanised-iron bins and 9,000 wooden boxes, old baths, &c.
BEDWELLTY	...	6 public bins, and buckets for remainder of the district.
CANTERBURY	...	Very few wet or dry ashpits, majority are galvanised bins, unknown number of other moveable receptacles.
CHATHAM	...	500 galvanised-iron receptacles, remainder boxes, tubs, &c.
DARWEN	...	20 dry ashpits, 395 galvanised-iron receptacles, 9,878 wooden tubs.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

DOVER	...	...	30 dry ashpits, between 2,000–3,000 galvanised-iron bins, about 5,000 others, chiefly galvanised pails.
EBBW VALE	...	...	2,567 iron receptacles.
ERITH	...	...	5,000 galvanised-iron bins, 1,500 wooden boxes, galvanised pails and baths.
FOLKESTONE	...	...	200 dry ashpits, 7,000 galvanised-iron bins, 300 wooden boxes.
GELLIGAER	...	...	26 dry ashpits, remainder buckets or boxes.
GOOLE	...	...	125 wet and 52 dry ashpits, 1,500 galvanised-iron bins, 3,095 pails.
GOSPORT AND ALVERSTOKE	...	...	164 dry ashpits, 1,000 galvanised-iron receptacles, 5,000 bins without covers, baths and buckets.
GRANTHAM	...	...	About 30 dry ashpits, 300–400 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden boxes, old buckets, old galvanised baths, &c.
HARTLEPOOL	...	...	5 dry ashpits, remainder buckets and boxes.
HEREFORD	...	...	A few dry ashpits, some galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, tins, buckets, &c.
KEIGHLEY	...	...	38 wet and 18 dry ashpits, 9,000 oak tubs and 6 galvanised-iron bins.
KETTERING	...	...	606 galvanised-iron bins, 6,050 boxes.
KING'S LYNN	...	...	100 dry ashpits, 3,500 galvanised-iron bins, 912 boxes, tins and barrels.
LLANELLY	...	...	6 dry ashpits, 250 galvanised-iron bins, 6,500 boxes, buckets and barrels.
LOWESTOFT	...	...	100 dry ashpits (used for garbage only), 8,083 galvanised-iron bins.
MAESTEG	...	...	All suitable covered receptacles.
MOUNTAIN ASH	...	...	All ordinary house buckets or wooden boxes.
OGMORE AND GARW	...	...	49 public cast-iron bins, remainder buckets, boxes, pails, &c.
PETERBOROUGH	...	...	400 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, old baths, tins, &c.
PONTYPRIDD	...	...	10 dry ashpits, 300 galvanised-iron bins, 10,000 pails, wooden buckets and boxes.
POOLE	...	...	60 dry ashpits, 2,231 galvanised-iron bins, 5,563 buckets, boxes, tins, &c.
RAMSGATE	...	...	The whole town is provided with moveable receptacles of various kinds.
ROCHESTER	...	...	About 20 dry ashpits, remainder galvanised-iron bins and other moveable receptacles.
ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA	...	...	159 dry ashpits, 4,414 galvanised-iron bins, 1,527 wooden boxes, buckets, &c.
RUGBY	...	...	20 dry ashpits and 5,000 wooden boxes and galvanised-iron bins.
SALISBURY	...	...	4 dry ashpits, 1,000 galvanised-iron bins, 4,214 other moveable receptacles.
SHREWSBURY	...	...	A few dry ashpits, 1,890 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden boxes, iron pails without covers, &c.
STAFFORD	...	...	20 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 5,120 wooden tubs.
TAUNTON	...	...	50 dry ashpits, 300 galvanised-iron bins, 9,700 buckets, wooden boxes, &c.
TODMORDEN	...	...	108 dry ashpits, 525 galvanised-iron bins, about 5,000 iron pails, buckets and wooden tubs.
TORQUAY	...	...	Some dry ashpits, about 70 per cent. galvanised-iron bins, and about 30 per cent. other moveable receptacles, chiefly old buckets.
TREDEGAR	...	...	41 dry ashpits, 12 galvanised-iron bins, remainder buckets, boxes, &c.
TWICKENHAM	...	...	300 dry ashpits, 6,048 galvanised-iron bins, 142 tubs, boxes, &c.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

WESTON SUPER MARE	3,000 covered bins, 2,000 boxes, casks, buckets, baths, &c.
WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.	1 wet and 2 dry ashpits, 33 per cent. covered bins, remainder boxes, old buckets, &c.
WINCHESTER ...	600 covered bins, 4,400 wooden boxes, buckets, &c.
WORCESTER ...	26 wet and 70 dry ashpits, 2,000 covered bins, 9,000 boxes and buckets.
WORKINGTON ...	71 wet and 70 dry ashpits, 100 covered bins, remainder boxes, buckets, &c.

III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (161 Towns).

ABERAVON ...	3 dry ashpits, 200 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, pails, &c.
ABERCARN ...	Every house has a moveable receptacle.
ABERGAVENNY ...	Approximately 40 dry ashpits and remainder moveable receptacles—number unknown.
ABERYSTWITH ...	About 60 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden tubs or galvanised buckets.
ABINGDON ...	21 dry ashpits, 153 galvanised-iron bins, about 1,500 other moveable receptacles.
ALNWICK ...	53 wet and 19 dry ashpits, about 15,000 moveable receptacles of various kinds.
ALTON ...	Moveable receptacles, chiefly wooden boxes, are in use throughout the district.
AMMANFORD ...	Buckets, boxes, or other suitable receptacles.
ANDOVER ...	20 dry ashpits, 159 galvanised-iron bins, 295 wooden bins and 890 other moveable receptacles of various types.
ARLECDON AND FRIZINGTON	3 dry ashpits, 60 galvanised buckets, remainder boxes, buckets, &c.
ASHFORD ...	Galvanised-iron bins, pails, buckets, boxes and tubs are used throughout the district.
AUDLEY ...	104 dry ashpits, 210 galvanised-iron bins, 2,846 wooden boxes.
AYLESBURY ...	123 dry ashpits, 305 galvanised-iron bins, 2,537 other moveable receptacles.
BANBURY ...	40 dry ashpits, 624 galvanised-iron bins, 2,353 boxes, buckets, wooden barrels, &c.
BANGOR ...	125 galvanised-iron bins, 1,750 boxes, buckets, &c.
BARNET ...	2,000 galvanised-iron bins, 150 boxes.
BARNSTAPLE ...	25 wet and 42 dry ashpits, 2,800 galvanised-iron bins, iron bins, earthenware receptacles and wooden boxes.
BASINGSTOKE ...	9 dry ashpits, 322 galvanised-iron bins (16 of which are without covers), 300 old baths, 926 buckets and 939 wooden boxes.
BECCLES ...	14 dry ashpits, 406 galvanised-iron bins, 565 pails, 480 wooden boxes and 35 other moveable receptacles.
BEESTON ...	33 wet and 30 dry ashpits, 890 galvanised-iron bins, 2,000 pails.
BELPER ...	12 wet and 24 dry ashpits, 76 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden boxes, &c.
BERWICK UPON TWEED	148 wet and 7 dry ashpits, 43 galvanised-iron bins and about 2,700 wood and zinc boxes.
BIDDULPH ...	2 wet and 11 dry ashpits, 12 galvanised-iron bins, 1,414 wooden boxes.
BIDEFORD ...	30 wet ashpits, 900 galvanised-iron bins, 1,050 boxes, buckets, &c.
BIGGLESWADE ...	3 dry ashpits, 127 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, tubs, &c.
BLAENAVON ...	10 dry ashpits, 2,269 iron buckets.
BLETCHLEY...	24 dry ashpits, 185 galvanised-iron bins, 12 moveable iron receptacles, 422 wooden boxes and 377 iron buckets or trays.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

BRECKNOCK	...	3 dry ashpits, numerous galvanised-iron bins, remainder pails, boxes, buckets, &c.
BRIDGEND	...	35 dry ashpits, 350 galvanised-iron bins, remainder buckets, galvanised pans, &c.
BRIDGWATER	...	2 dry ashpits, 97 galvanised-iron bins, 2,190 other moveable receptacles, mostly wooden boxes.
BRIDPORT	...	Portable dustbins and boxes used throughout the district.
BRITON FERRY	...	26 dry ashpits, 33 galvanised-iron bins, 1,700 buckets, boxes, &c.
BRIXHAM	...	Moveable receptacles, chiefly galvanised-iron bins, are used throughout the district.
BROADSTAIRS AND SAINT PETER'S		Moveable receptacles are used throughout the district, about 75 per cent. being galvanised-iron bins.
BRYNMAWR	...	15 galvanised-iron bins and about 3,000 buckets, boxes, &c.
BURGESS HILL	...	1,000 galvanised-iron bins, 150 tin and wooden boxes.
BURY SAINT EDMUNDS		50 per cent. galvanised-iron bins, 25 per cent. pails, 25 per cent. boxes.
BUSHEY	...	25 dry ashpits, 679 galvanised-iron bins, 462 iron pails and baths, 172 wooden boxes and baskets.
CARLTON	...	1 wet ashpit, 3,250 closet pails and 850 dustbins.
CARMARTHEN	...	6 galvanised-iron bins, remainder consist of any convenient receptacle provided by householder.
CARNARVON	...	4 wet and 16 dry ashpits, 143 galvanised-iron bins, 2,003 boxes, tins, buckets, &c.
CHESHAM	...	2 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 1,200 old boxes, tubs and buckets.
CHICHESTER	...	20 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 2,000 other moveable receptacles, chiefly wooden boxes.
CHIPPENHAM	...	6 dry ashpits, remainder moveable receptacles of various natures.
CHRISTCHURCH	...	6 dry ashpits, 220 covered galvanised-iron bins, 1,200 other moveable receptacles, chiefly boxes and galvanised tins without covers.
CIRENCESTER	...	Moveable receptacles of different types are largely used.
CLEATOR MOOR	...	All receptacles consist of buckets, &c.
CLEVEDON	...	74 dry ashpits, 333 galvanised-iron bins, 1,209 buckets, boxes, &c.
CLITHEROE	...	17 wet and 19 dry ashpits, 2,750 wooden ashtubs.
COCKERMOUTH	...	6 wet and 3 dry ashpits, 380 galvanised-iron bins, 600 ordinary buckets, 280 boxes, &c.
COWES	...	Moveable receptacles are largely used, but only a small proportion of them are proper sanitary bins.
DARTMOUTH	...	165 galvanised-iron bins, 971 old pails, 73 boxes.
DEVIZES	...	1 public ashpit, galvanised-bins and boxes used by householders.
DORCHESTER	...	2 dry ashpits, 300 galvanised-iron bins, 1,800 wooden pails, buckets and boxes.
DUNSTABLE	...	97 dry ashpits, 1,600 galvanised-iron bins, 350 uncovered wooden boxes.
EAST BARNET VALLEY.		A few dry ashpits, galvanised-iron bins used practically throughout the district, few wooden boxes.
EASTLEIGH AND BISHOPSTOKE.		42 dry ashpits, 1,394 galvanised-iron bins, 40 bins without covers, 335 wooden boxes, 291 old galvanised-iron washtubs, 270 old galvanised buckets, 4 old iron furnace pans, 46 margarine and fish tubs and 7 old tin travelling trunks.
EAST STONEHOUSE	...	72 dry ashpits, 1,350 galvanised-iron bins, 20 wooden boxes and casks.
EGHAM	...	2 dry ashpits, 429 galvanised-iron bins, 949 pails, boxes, &c.
EGREMONT	...	23 wet and 22 dry ashpits, 13 galvanised-iron bins, 832 buckets, 203 boxes, 132 galvanised pails and 33 tins.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

ELY ...	...	A few ashpits, and an unknown number of moveable refuse receptacles.
EVESHAM ...	...	2 dry ashpits, 205 galvanised-iron bins, 1,100 wooden boxes, 164 buckets, 25 hampers, 13 small baths, 14 barrels and 2 bags.
FALMOUTH ...	...	Several hundred galvanized-iron bins, several hundred buckets, boxes, &c.
FARNBOROUGH ...	...	23 dry ashpits, 1,430 galvanised-iron bins, 273 boxes, tubs, &c.
FARNHAM ...	...	2 wet and 50 dry ashpits, 1,000 galvanised-iron bins, 440 open pails, tins and boxes.
FAVERSHAM ...	...	1 dry ashpit, a small proportion of galvanised-iron bins, remainder old boxes, baths, pails, baskets, &c.
FELIXSTOWE AND WALTON	...	15 dry ashpits, 1,500 galvanised-iron bins, 500 pails and boxes.
FLEETWOOD ...	...	86 dry ashpits, about 1,572 galvanised-iron bins and about 1,500 wooden tubs.
FRIMLEY ...	...	4 ashpits, about 90 per cent. of remainder being galvanised-iron bins and 10 per cent. wooden boxes and baths.
FROME ...	...	3 dry ashpits, about 4 per cent. galvanised-iron bins, remainder cases, sugar boxes, old baths and buckets.
GLYNCORWG ...	...	401 pails, tubs and buckets.
HAVERFORDWEST ...	...	50 galvanised-iron bins and about 1,260 moveable receptacles of various kinds.
HEBDEN BRIDGE ...	...	4 wet and 50 dry ashpits, 58 galvanised-iron bins, 1,778 buckets, boxes, &c.
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	...	An unknown number of galvanised-iron bins, boxes, pails, old baths, &c.
HENLEY ON THAMES	...	200 galvanised-iron bins, 1,400 wooden boxes, old baths and pails.
HERTFORD ...	...	About 24 dry ashpits, large number of galvanised-iron bins, several old boxes and tins.
HEXHAM ...	...	60 wet and dry ashpits, 500 galvanised-iron bins, 1,100 buckets, boxes, &c.
HINCKLEY ...	...	30 wet and 25 dry ashpits, 2,500 galvanised-iron bins, 500 other moveable receptacles.
HOLBEACH ...	...	20 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 600 large tins, buckets, &c.
HOOLE ...	...	56 dry ashpits, 60 galvanised-iron bins, 1,126 boxes.
HORSHAM ...	...	About 30 dry ashpits, 1,000 galvanised-iron bins, remainder iron baths, pails, wooden boxes, &c.
ILFRACOMBE ...	...	15 dry ashpits, 531 galvanised-iron bins, 1,435 wooden boxes, old iron baths and buckets, &c.
KEMPSTON ...	...	26 dry ashpits, 66 galvanised-iron bins, 189 galvanised-iron pails, 32 galvanised bins, 159 baths and 434 wooden boxes.
KINGSWOOD ...	...	7 dry ashpits, 43 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden boxes, buckets, pails and wooden barrels.
KNARESBOROUGH ...	...	15 wet and 2 dry ashpits, 1,210 galvanised-iron bins, 39 barrels, 21 boxes.
LEEK ...	...	6 wet and 22 dry ashpits, 650 galvanised-iron bins, 3,956 wooden boxes.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD	...	224 galvanised-iron bins, 1,430 other moveable receptacles, chiefly wooden boxes.
LEOMINSTER ...	...	All receptacles are either moveable bins, boxes or tins.
LEWES ...	...	100 dry ashpits, 2,000 galvanised-iron bins, 350 boxes.
LICHFIELD ...	...	A few dry ashpits, about one-fourth of the number of houses have galvanised-iron bins and about two-thirds grocers' empty cases.
LITTLEBOROUGH ...	...	45 wet ashpits, 29 galvanised-iron bins, 1,720 ashtubs.
LITTLEHAMPTON ...	...	60 dry ashpits, 1,451 galvanised-iron bins, 295 boxes buckets, &c.
LLANTARNAM ...	...	10 dry ashpits and about 1,100 moveable receptacles.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

LOUGHTON...	...	18 dry ashpits, 678 galvanised-iron bins, 186 pails, &c.
MALDON	...	50 dry ashpits, 1,190 galvanised-iron bins, 240 pails, boxes, tubs, &c.
MARCH	...	14 dry ashpits, 217 galvanised-iron bins, 647 other moveable receptacles, chiefly wooden boxes.
MARGAM	...	15 public bins, remainder wooden and iron receptacles.
MARKET HARBOROUGH		35 dry ashpits, 800 galvanised-iron bins, 800 boxes and pails.
MARYPORT	...	16 wet ashpits, 10 galvanised-iron bins, 2,400 buckets, barrels, boxes, &c.
MIDSOMER NORTON		About 500 moveable receptacles of different types.
MILTON REGIS	...	30 dry ashpits, 311 galvanised-iron bins, 1,225 pails, baths and boxes.
MONMOUTH...	...	1 dry ashpit, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 1,102 ordinary boxes.
MYNYDDISLWYN	...	30 dry ashpits, 1,600 buckets, tubs or boxes.
NANTYGLO AND BLAINA		12 public ashpits, remainder are moveable receptacles such as galvanised buckets, pans, wooden boxes, &c.
NEATH	...	12 dry ashpits, remainder boxes, tubs and pails.
NEWARK	...	200 dry ashpits, 2,300 galvanised-iron bins, 1,700 uncovered tubs or pans.
NEWBURY	...	400-500 galvanised-iron bins, remainder moveable receptacles of various types.
NEWTON ABBOT	...	98 dry ashpits, 541 galvanised-iron bins, 1,753 buckets, 374 boxes, 44 casks, 182 other moveable receptacles.
NEW WINDSOR	...	81 dry ashpits, 1,751 galvanised-iron bins, 103 tins without lids, 104 old baths and 68 wooden boxes.
NORTHAM	...	13 wet ashpits, 424 galvanised-iron receptacles, remainder dustbins.
NORTHFLEET	...	50 dry ashpits, but portable bins are generally used.
OLD FLETTON	...	7 dry ashpits, 107 galvanised-iron bins, 1,080 other moveable receptacles.
OSWESTRY	...	20 dry ashpits, 2,100 galvanised-iron bins, boxes and pails.
PADIHAM	...	27 dry ashpits, 331 galvanised-iron receptacles and 2,780 oak pails.
PANTEG	...	2 wet and 8 dry ashpits and a moveable receptacle, generally without a cover, in each of the remaining houses.
PAUL	...	About 6 ashpits, remaining receptacles are galvanised-iron bins or galvanised pails.
PENARTH	...	About 17 per cent. of the houses have galvanised-iron bins, remainder have metal or wooden buckets in about equal proportion.
PENRITH	...	24 wet and 21 dry ashpits, 268 galvanised-iron bins, 1,616 wooden boxes, 1,102 buckets, 30 baskets and 78 barrels.
PENZANCE	...	20 galvanised-iron bins, 2,980 other moveable receptacles.
PONTYPOOL	...	16 dry ashpits, 7 galvanised-iron bins, 700 pails and boxes, &c.
PORTLAND	...	693 covered receptacles, 1,022 tin boxes, old baths, tubs, buckets, &c.
RHYL	...	4 wet and 6 dry ashpits, 2,000 galvanised-iron bins, 150 wooden boxes.
RHYMNEY	...	25 dry ashpits, 5 galvanised-iron bins, remainder buckets.
RICKMANSWORTH	...	42 dry ashpits, 892 galvanised-iron bins, 656 baths, pails, tubs, &c.
RISCA	...	20 public ashbins, 2,500 buckets and boxes.
RUSHDEN	...	2 dry ashpits, at least 1,470 galvanised-iron bins and remainder covered wooden boxes.
RYDE	...	Information not yet completed.
SAFFRON WALDEN	...	25 dry ashpits, 500 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden boxes.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

SAINT IVES (CORN.)	500 galvanised-iron bins and 1,000 wooden boxes, barrels, pails, &c.
SHEERNESS ...	2,570 galvanised-iron bins and a number of other moveable receptacles.
SHEPTON MALLET...	500 galvanised-iron bins and 300 boxes.
SHERBORNE...	6 dry ashpits, 185 galvanised-iron bins and 1,194 boxes and barrels.
SIDMOUTH ...	12 dry ashpits, 229 galvanised-iron bins and about 800 boxes, buckets and uncovered bins.
SITTINGBOURNE ...	14 dry ashpits, 133 galvanised-iron bins and 1,918 iron pails, tubs and wooden boxes.
SLEAFORD ...	A few dry ashpits, 450 galvanised-iron bins and 800 buckets, wooden boxes, &c.
SPALDING ...	500 galvanised-iron bins and 900 buckets, boxes and small tubs.
STAINES ...	21 dry ashpits, 1,342 galvanised-iron bins and 62 open boxes, baths, &c.
STAMFORD ...	1 dry ashpit, about 200 galvanised-iron bins and about 1,800 pails, boxes, tins, &c.
STRATFORD ON AVON	99 wet and 2 dry ashpits, 346 galvanised-iron bins and 1,629 other moveable receptacles.
STROUD ...	About 12 per cent. galvanised-iron bins and remainder boxes, &c.
SUDBURY ...	Dry ashpits in about 4 per cent. of the houses, galvanised-iron bins in about 6 per cent. and boxes and tubs in remainder.
SURBITON ...	Number of receptacles unknown. Galvanised-iron bins predominate.
TEDDINGTON ...	Moveable receptacles are in general use.
TEIGNMOUTH ...	72 dry ashpits, 592 galvanised-iron bins, 1,268 barrels, tins, metal and wooden buckets, baths, &c.
TEWKESBURY ...	11 wet and 10 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 1,000 wooden boxes.
TILBURY ...	14 wet and 23 dry ashpits, 745 galvanised-iron bins, 26 pails.
TIVERTON ...	40 dry ashpits, 200 galvanised-iron bins, 1,600 tubs, boxes, &c.
TROWBRIDGE ...	5 per cent. galvanised-iron bins, 95 per cent. tubs and buckets.
TRURO ...	30 dry ashpits, 370 galvanised-iron bins, 1,630 other iron receptacles, 590 wooden receptacles.
UXBRIDGE ...	50 dry ashpits, 90 per cent. of receptacles galvanised-iron bins, remainder other moveable receptacles.
VENTNOR ...	20 dry ashpits, 700 galvanised-iron bins, 650 other uncovered moveable receptacles.
WARE ...	6 dry ashpits, 1,008 galvanised-iron bins, 97 boxes, 109 pails, 43 baths and 13 tubs.
WARMINSTER ...	52 dry ashpits and remainder moveable receptacles, chiefly boxes.
WELLINGBOROUGH	A very few dry ashpits, 250-300 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden or iron boxes.
WELLINGTON (SOM.)	50 dry ashpits, 80 galvanised-iron bins, 1,245 buckets, boxes, &c.
WELSHPOOL ...	Moveable receptacles of various kinds, including 10 galvanised-iron bins.
WHITCHURCH (SALOP)	6 wet and 8 dry ashpits, 457 galvanised-iron bins, 723 wooden boxes and iron pails.
WHITSTABLE ...	300 galvanised-iron bins, 1,700 boxes, baskets, pails, &c.
WHITWORTH ...	50 galvanised-iron bins, 700 ashtubs.
WISBECH ...	200 galvanised-iron bins, 1,800 wooden boxes.
YEOVIL ...	27 dry ashpits, 296 galvanised-iron bins, 1,175 boxes, 1,078 buckets, 186 tubs, 281 baths, 281 baskets, 203 barrels, 33 other receptacles.



## Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

### IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (154 Towns).

AMLWCH ...	...	195 pails and 550 houses without receptacles.
AMPTHILL ...	...	10 dry ashpits, 70 galvanised bins, 434 pails, boxes, &c.
ASHBOURNE ...	...	1 wet and 3 dry ashpits, 90 galvanised-iron bins, 730 boxes, &c.
ASHBURTON ...	...	Some galvanised-iron bins, but iron pails predominate.
ASPATRIA ...	...	4 wet and 7 dry ashpits, 21 galvanised-iron bins, 584 wooden boxes.
BALA ...	...	6 dry ashpits, 12 galvanised-iron bins, 350 boxes, buckets, &c.
BALDOCK ...	...	About 150 galvanised-iron bins and about 357 pails, tins, &c.
BAMPTON ...	...	3 galvanised-iron bins, 247 buckets, boxes, &c.
BARMOUTH ...	...	About 100 galvanised-iron bins and 600 buckets, boxes, &c.
BATTLE ...	...	Sanitary ashbins predominate, several tubs and boxes in use.
BEDWAS AND MACHEN		Very few ashpits, 20 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, &c.
BETTWS Y COED ...	...	5 dry ashpits, 8 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden boxes.
BICESTER ...	...	10 wet and 2 dry ashpits, 12 galvanised-iron bins, 500 buckets, boxes, &c.
BISHOPS CASTLE ...	...	About 20 galvanised-iron bins and 300 buckets, boxes, &c.
BLANDFORD FORUM		2 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 500 boxes and pails.
BONSALL ...	...	3 wet and 1 dry ashpits, remainder boxes and pails.
BRACKLEY ...	...	4 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 550 boxes, buckets, &c.
BRADFORD ON AVON		All moveable receptacles, numbers of various kinds unavailable.
BRIGHTLINGSEA ...	...	A few galvanised-iron bins, and great majority boxes, &c.
BUCKFASTLEIGH ...	...	4 wet ashpits, remainder iron pails or bins.
BUCKHURST HILL...	...	17 dry ashpits, 808 galvanised-iron bins, 120 baths, pails, &c.
BUDLEIGH SALTERTON		12 dry ashpits, 482 galvanised-iron bins, 60 boxes, buckets, &c.
BUILTH WELLS ...	...	1 dry ashpit, 20 galvanised-iron bins, remainder are of various moveable types.
BUNGAY ...	...	Nearly all the refuse is stored in excreta tubs.
BURNHAM ...	...	4 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 800 buckets, boxes, &c.
BURRY PORT ...	...	5 dry ashpits, remainder boxes, buckets, &c.
CAERLEON ...	...	20 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, &c.
CALLINGTON ...	...	2 dry ashpits, 20 galvanised-iron bins, 130 boxes, pails, &c.
CALNE ...	...	43 galvanised-iron bins, 475 boxes, tins, &c.
CARDIGAN ...	...	All houses have galvanised buckets or boxes.
CHARD ...	...	5 dry ashpits, 350 galvanised-iron bins, 714 boxes, buckets, &c.
CHEPSTOW ...	...	4 dry ashpits, 42 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, buckets, &c.
CHIPPING NORTON ...	...	3 wet and 7 dry ashpits, 24 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, &c.
CHORLEYWOOD ...	...	12 dry ashpits, 380 galvanised-iron bins, 40 boxes, &c.
CHURCH STRETTON		3 dry ashpits, 290 galvanised-iron bins, 21 boxes, &c.
COLEFORD ...	...	11 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, &c.
CREDITON ...	...	15 galvanised-iron bins, 650 boxes, buckets, &c.
CREWKERNE ...	...	10 wet ashpits, 60 galvanised-iron bins, 600 boxes, buckets, &c.
CROMER ...	...	2 wet and 25 dry ashpits, 240 galvanised-iron bins, 730 other moveable receptacles.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued.*

DAVENTRY ...	...	59 galvanised-iron bins, 946 other moveable receptacles.
DAWLISH ...	...	2 dry ashpits, 500 galvanised-iron bins, 570 other moveable receptacles.
DESBOROUGH ...	...	6 dry ashpits, 120 galvanised-iron bins, 340 boxes.
DOLGELLEY...	...	Most of the houses have boxes or pails.
DOWNHAM MARKET		57 galvanised-iron bins, 472 pails, boxes, &c.
EAST COWES ...	...	600 galvanised-iron bins, 500 other moveable receptacles.
EPPING ...	...	14 dry ashpits, 350 galvanised-iron bins, remainder other moveable receptacles.
FINEDON ...	...	350 galvanised-iron bins, 350 boxes, &c.
FISHGUARD...	...	10 galvanised-iron bins, 400 buckets, &c.
FLEET ...	...	All are moveable receptacles of varying types.
FOWEY ...	...	All are moveable receptacles of varying types.
GLASTONBURY	...	2 dry ashpits, 192 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, &c.
GODMANCHESTER	...	6 dry ashpits, 375 galvanised-iron bins, 43 boxes.
HASLEMERE ...	...	18 dry ashpits, 289 galvanised-iron bins, 70 boxes, &c.
HAVANT ...	...	1 dry ashpit, 267 galvanised-iron bins, 652 buckets, &c.
HAVERHILL ...	...	55 galvanised-iron bins, 341 boxes, 352 pails, &c.
HAY ...	...	2 dry ashpits, 10 galvanised-iron bins, remainder pails, &c.
HAYES ...	...	13 dry ashpits, 850 galvanised-iron bins, 80 buckets, &c.
HAYLE ...	...	40 galvanised-iron bins, 150 buckets, &c.
HAYWARD'S HEATH		300 galvanised-iron bins, 250 pails, &c.
HIGHAM FERRERS...		400 galvanised-iron bins, 240 boxes, &c.
HIGHBRIDGE ...	...	20 galvanised-iron bins, 480 boxes.
HOLSWORTHY ...	...	All receptacles consist of boxes, &c.
HONITON ...	...	4 ashpits. The rule is that all houses should have moveable receptacles with proper covers.
HUNTINGDON ...	...	300 galvanised-iron bins, 550 other moveable receptacles.
ILMINSTER ...	...	Very few ashpits, nearly all receptacles are boxes.
IVYBRIDGE ...	...	About 5 ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, &c.
KESWICK ...	...	2 ashpits, 230 galvanised-iron bins, 885 pails and boxes.
KIDWELLY ...	...	All houses have tubs, buckets, &c.
KINGSBRIDGE ...	...	105 galvanised-iron bins, 495 boxes, buckets and pails.
KINGSBURY...	...	1 dry ashpit, others are moveable receptacles of various kinds.
KNIGHTON ...	...	3 dry ashpits, 24 galvanised-iron bins, 378 boxes.
LAMPETER ...	...	30 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, &c.
LEDBURY ...	...	5 dry ashpits, remainder boxes, buckets, &c.
LEISTON CUM SIZEWELL		2 wet and 6 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins, 880 boxes, &c.
LISKEARD ...	...	210 galvanised-iron bins, remainder boxes, &c.
LLANDILO...	...	6 dry ashpits, 20 galvanised-iron bins, 700 buckets, &c.
LLANDOVERY ...	...	Few galvanised-iron bins, remainder buckets, &c.
LLANDRINDOD WELLS		20 dry ashpits, 16 galvanised-iron bins, 570 boxes, &c.
LLANFRECHFA UPPER		10 galvanised-iron bins, 400 boxes, 300 buckets.
LLANIDLOES ...	...	250 galvanised-iron bins, 200 wooden boxes.
LOSTWITHIEL ...	...	30 galvanised-iron bins, 150 wooden boxes and numerous pails.
LYME REGIS ...	...	55 galvanised-iron bins, 470 other moveable receptacles.
LYMINGTON ...	...	20 wet and 10 dry ashpits, remainder of receptacles are of various moveable types.
LYNTON ...	...	120 galvanised-iron bins, 210 galvanised-iron pails.
MABLETHORPE ...	...	12 wet and 6 dry ashpits, 140 galvanised-iron bins and 234 boxes.
MACHYNLLETH ...	...	1 dry ashpit, 2 galvanised-iron bins, remainder consist of boxes, pails, &c.
MALMESBURY ...	...	55 galvanised-iron bins, 400 galvanised and wooden boxes.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued*.

MALTON	...	...	2 wet and 48 dry ashpits, 596 galvanised-iron bins and 682 other moveable receptacles.
MARLBOROUGH	...	...	18 dry ashpits, remainder of receptacles are of various moveable types.
MARLOW	...	...	50 dry ashpits, remainder of receptacles are of various moveable types.
MELKSHAM	...	...	20 galvanised-iron bins and 1,486 other moveable receptacles.
MINEHEAD	...	...	300 galvanised-iron bins and a number of wooden boxes and tubs.
MOLD	...	...	42 wet and 10 dry ashpits, 270 galvanised-iron bins, 750 other moveable receptacles.
NAILSWORTH	...	...	25 per cent. of the receptacles are galvanised-iron bins and 75 per cent. buckets.
NARBERTH	...	...	3 dry ashpits, remainder of receptacles are of various moveable types.
NEWPORT (SALOP)	...	...	7 dry ashpits, 65 galvanised-iron bins and 469 wooden boxes, buckets, &c.
NEWPORT PAGNELL	...	...	6 dry ashpits, 237 galvanised-iron bins and 560 wooden receptacles.
NEW QUAY	...	...	All receptacles are either buckets or wooden boxes.
NEWQUAY	...	...	3 dry ashpits, majority of houses have galvanised-iron bins, a few have galvanised-iron baths or buckets.
OKEHAMPTON	...	...	2 dry ashpits, 60 galvanised-iron bins and 430 other moveable receptacles.
OTTERY SAINT MARY	...	...	A few dry ashpits, about 20 galvanised-iron bins and remainder wooden boxes.
OULTON BROAD	...	...	10 dry ashpits, 800 galvanised-iron bins and 30 boxes.
PADSTOW	...	...	A few galvanised-iron bins, remainder open boxes, buckets, &c.
PENMAENMAWR	...	...	13 wet and 31 dry ashpits, 328 galvanised-iron bins and 499 other receptacles, chiefly wooden boxes.
PENRYN	...	...	19 wet ashpits, 30 galvanised-iron bins and 600 galvanised pails or wooden boxes.
PETERSFIELD	...	...	Some dry ashpits, 77 galvanised-iron bins, 556 wooden boxes or tins.
PHILLACK	...	...	20 dry ashpits, remainder mostly pails and a few covered boxes.
PORTHCAWL	...	...	2 wet and 4 dry ashpits, 100 galvanised-iron bins and 700 tubs and buckets.
PRESTEIGNE	...	...	5 uncovered ashpits, a large number of ashbins and remainder buckets and boxes.
PWLLHELI	...	...	2 dry ashpits, 150 galvanised-iron bins and 760 other moveable receptacles, chiefly buckets and pans.
QUEENBOROUGH	...	...	300 galvanised-iron bins, 150 tubs, boxes, &c.
RAUNDS	...	...	12 dry ashpits, 500 galvanised-iron bins and 200 boxes and tubs.
ROSS	...	...	23 dry ashpits and 1146 moveable receptacles of various kinds.
ROTHWELL (NTHTS.)	...	...	9 dry ashpits, 53 galvanised-iron bins, 126 buckets, 128 tins and 646 wooden boxes and tubs.
ROYSTON (HERTS)	...	...	1 dry ashpit, 15 galvanised-iron bins, 530 large bins, pails, boxes and tubs.
RUTHIN	...	...	200 galvanised-iron bins and 400 boxes, buckets, &c.
SAINT AUSTELL	...	...	6 dry ashpits, a few galvanised-iron bins and remainder buckets.
SAINT IVES (HUNTS)	...	...	Every house has a galvanised-iron bin or pail.
SALCOMBE	...	...	1 wet and 2 dry ashpits, 94 galvanised-iron bins, 215 buckets, basins, baskets, baths.
SALTASH	...	...	2 wet and 1 dry ashpits, 200 galvanised-iron bins and remainder boxes and buckets.
SANDWICH	...	...	9 wet and 12 dry ashpits, 105 galvanised-iron bins, 40 covered boxes and 640 uncovered pails, boxes or tubs.



Towns with Miscellaneous Moveable Receptacles—*continued.*

SAWBRIDGEWORTH...	49 galvanised-iron bins, remainder wooden boxes.
SHAFTESBURY ...	About 24 galvanised-iron bins and about 320 buckets and wooden boxes.
SHERINGHAM ...	5 dry ashpits, 700 galvanised-iron bins and 300 boxes, tubs, &c.
SOUTH MOLTON ...	Portable receptacles are used, some being proper iron bins, others wood boxes.
SOUTHWOLD ...	15 dry ashpits, 600 galvanised-iron bins, 50 wooden boxes.
STOWMARKET ...	76 galvanised-iron bins and 600 boxes, baths, pails, &c.
STOW ON THE WOLD	6 dry ashpits, about 4 galvanised-iron bins and remainder boxes and buckets.
STRATTON AND BUDE	462 galvanised-iron bins and 155 boxes and pails.
STREET ...	12 dry ashpits, 50 galvanised-iron bins and 420 buckets, boxes and old tubs.
SUNBURY ON THAMES	8 dry ashpits, 950 galvanised-iron bins and a few old baths and tubs.
SWANAGE ...	About 50 per cent. of the receptacles are galvanised-iron bins and the others boxes.
TAVISTOCK ...	7 dry ashpits, 320 covered iron bins, 500 old iron buckets and 100 wooden boxes and casks.
TENBY ...	A few are galvanised-iron bins, but nearly all are buckets and boxes.
TETBURY ...	15 galvanised-iron bins and 430 wooden boxes.
THETFORD ...	200 galvanised-iron bins and 988 other moveable receptacles, chiefly boxes.
TORPOINT ...	6 wet and 10 dry ashpits, 250 galvanised-iron bins and 500 wooden receptacles.
USK... ..	1 wet ashpit, galvanised-iron bins are very general and there are some uncovered wooden boxes.
WADEBRIDGE ...	100 galvanised-iron bins and 300 pails, boxes, &c.
WALLINGFORD ...	2 dry ashpits, 60 galvanised-iron bins and 170 boxes, buckets, baths, &c.
WALSOKEN ...	30 dry ashpits, 12 galvanised-iron bins and 652 boxes and pails.
WANTAGE ...	A very few dry ashpits and about 650 moveable receptacles.
WARBLINGTON ...	24 dry ashpits, 281 galvanised-iron bins and 676 pails, boxes, tins, &c.
WATCHET ...	A few galvanised-iron bins, the rest buckets, &c.
WELLS (SOM.) ...	3 dry ashpits, 73 galvanised-iron bins and 900 buckets, boxes, &c.
WESTBURY ...	9 dry ashpits, 13 galvanised-iron bins, 190 buckets and 114 boxes.
WESTBURY ON SEVERN	About 25 dry ashpits, 30 galvanised-iron bins and remainder other moveable receptacles.
WHEATLEY (OXON.)	7 dry ashpits, about 6 galvanised-iron bins and remainder buckets, pails, boxes, &c.
WILTON ...	Each tenant has a bucket for storing refuse.
WITNEY ...	200 galvanised-iron bins and about 300 other moveable receptacles, chiefly pails.
WIVELISCOMBE ...	About 6 galvanised-iron bins and remainder wooden boxes.
WOKINGHAM ...	30 wet and 9 dry ashpits, 561 galvanised-iron bins and 301 other moveable receptacles.
WOODSTOCK ...	5 dry ashpits, remainder moveable receptacles, chiefly boxes and buckets.
YIEWSLEY ...	8 dry ashpits, about 244 galvanised-iron bins and 106 boxes, baths and pails.



## 3.—Towns with Ashpits.

In the following districts 5 per cent. or more of the receptacles used for the storage of house refuse are either fixed ashpits in combination with privies (wet ashpits), or fixed ashpits not in combination with privies (dry ashpits):—

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (44 Towns).					
BARNSELEY ... ..	1,838	47	—	—	Average of 247 in last 3 years.
BARROW IN FURNESS	—	—	12,700	96	None.
BIRKENHEAD ... ..	23	—	5,541	23	210
BLACKBURN ... ..	120	—	8,800	32	730
BLACKPOOL ... ..	—	—	1,263	8	180
			modified covered ash receptacles.		
BOLTON ... ..	7,600	26	10,737	36	568
BOOTLE ... ..	23	—	5,921	57	218
					(in past 5 years)
BRADFORD ... ..	12,849	31	23,609	56	5,333
BURNLEY ... ..	43	—	17,375	72	1,225
					(in past 5 years)
BURY ... ..	1,845	32	2,387	41	1,099
					(since 1902).
DARLINGTON ... ..	6,381	69	60	1	800
	privy ashpits ;				
	1,472				
	large privy middens.				
DERBY ... ..	2,572	Cannot be given.	1,023	Cannot be given.	419
DEWSBURY ... ..	3,196	74	50	1	(1910 to 1912).
DUDLEY ... ..	400	4	6,640	61	326 (1910–1912.)
					2,417
					(since Dec. 1905).
GATESHEAD ... ..	17,908	56	1,820	6	131 (1908–1912).
			(? wet or dry).		
HASTINGS ... ..	—	—	900	6	None.
HUDDERSFIELD ... ..	312	2	6,446	22	718
KINGSTON UPON HULL	32,124	54	2,537	4	1,051
					(1908–1912).
LEEDS ... ..	1,451	2	10,383	18	5,873
					(past 5 years).
LIVERPOOL ... ..	202	—	12,784	10	Not known.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	1,570	4	1,410	3	1,583
			4,260 fixed galvanised bins.	9	(5 years ending 31 Mar., 1913).



Towns with Ashpits—*continued*.

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
NORWICH ... ..	630	4	5,000	28	12,000 (last 12 years).
OLDHAM ... ..	—	—	2,800	10	.5,370
PLYMOUTH ... ..	—	—	1,112	6	100
ROTHERHAM... ..	220	2	1,575	11	3,785 (1909-1912).
SAINT HELENS ... ..	2,180	12	50	—	462
SALFORD ... ..	471	1	707	2	12,200
			7,000 ash houses	} 17	
SHEFFIELD ... ..	8,951	15	10,668	17	4,675 (since 1908).
SOUTHPORT ... ..	700	5	9,770	67	3,500 (last 4 years)
SOUTH SHIELDS ... ..	16,645	96	174	1	None.
STOCKPORT ... ..	2,077	8	4,059	17	493 (average per ann. for last 7 years).
STOCKTON ON TEES...	4,977	44	1,638	15	2,185 (last 10 years).
STOKE ON TRENT ...	—	—	23,273	47	3,905 (1911-1912).
SUNDERLAND ... ..	200 open 4,000 small covered in	} 17	200 2,900 fixed gal- vanised- iron bins	— 11	12,201 (1895-1912).
SWANSEA ... ..	—	—	10,800	50	200
TYNEMOUTH... ..	482	5	123	1	164 (last 4 years).
WAKEFIELD... ..	419	6	1,917	29	238 (since 1909).
WALLASEY ... ..	—	—	1,030 double 733 single	} 10	1,677 (last 5 years)
WALSALL ... ..	500	3	14,000	89	500 (last 2 years)
WEST BROMWICH ...	796	8	1,142	11	4,252
WEST HARTLEPOOL	2,372	17	150	1	707 (since Dec., 1912).
WIGAN ... ..	1,654	14	116	1	160
WOLVERHAMPTON ...	20	—	4,156	45	352 (last 5 years).
YORK ... ..	3,800 (wet & dry)	About 21	—	—	2,274 (1903 to 1912).

## II.—144 Smaller Towns (71 Towns).

ACCRINGTON... ..	30	—	5,000	69	642
ASHINGTON ... ..	1,914	86	250	11	10
ASHTON IN MAKERFIELD	—	—	2,255	96	None.



Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
BATLEY ... ..	95	2	1,026	25	2,730
BEDLINGTONSHIRE ... ..	2,020	83	402	16	1
BILSTON ... ..	1,000	20	2,000	40	761 (1911 to 1913).
BLAYDON ... ..	1,075	19	3,234	57	286 (last 3 years).
BLYTH ... ..	2,994	72	568	14	83 (last 15 years).
BRIGHOUSE ... ..	298	13	1,186	52	200
BURTON UPON TRENT	413	4	291	3	1,325 (since January, 1901).
CAERPHILLY... ..	280	Cannot be given.	42	Cannot be given.	None.
CANNOCK ... ..	1,837	62	766	26	137
CASTLEFORD ... ..	1,406	44	152	5	160 (in last 3 years).
CHADDERTON ... ..	—	—	650	13	900 (about).
CHELTENHAM ... ..	—	—	1,000	9	1,087 (1908 to 1912).
CHEPPING WYCOMBE	—	—	1,030	Cannot be given.	308 (1909 to 1912).
CHESTER ... ..	190	2	3,000	36	1,122
CHESTERFIELD ... ..	2,076	43	490	10	347
COLCHESTER ... ..	80	Cannot be given.	1,000	Cannot be given.	1,818 (1907 to 1912).
COLNE ... ..	2	—	4,357	88	53
COSELEY ... ..	143	7	1,929	91	7
CREWE ... ..	277	3	2,663	26	65 (in 1912).
DARTFORD ... ..	—	—	280	7	30-40 per annum.
DONCASTER ... ..	1,801	35	917	18	128 (1903 to 1912).
FARNWORTH ... ..	1,794	52	1,088	32	555
FELLING ... ..	4,200	87	64	1	60 (in last 3 years).
GLOSSOP ... ..	50	3	700	37	91 (last 2 years).
GUILDFORD ... ..	—	—	2,000	48	150
HEBBURN ... ..	60	} 99	—	—	None.
	4,081 ash- closets.				
HESTON & ISLEWORTH	—	—	245	5	Not known.
HEYWOOD ... ..	740	23	770	24	128 (in 1912).
HINDLEY ... ..	1,469	41	10	—	152 (1911 to 1913).
HOVE ... ..	—	—	1,506	19	6,340
HYDE ... ..	133	3	2,315	47	235 (in 1913).
ILKESTON ... ..	337	5	3,000	45	180 (1910 to 1913).
INCE IN MAKERFIELD	1,086	55	56	3	300
JARROW ... ..	4,000	99	27	1	None.
	box closets.				

Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
KIDDERMINSTER ...	107	3	580	17	180
KINGSTON UPON THAMES	—	—	652	8	1,700
LANCASTER ...	—	—	5,000	71	200(last 4 years).
LEIGH ...	530	12	2,952	67	300
LOUGHBOROUGH ...	60	1	250	5	470(1909-1912).
LUTON ...	—	—	2,023	19	Not known.
MACCLESFIELD ...	334	9	—	—	2,000
MANSFIELD ...	163	2	945	12	461(last 5 years).
MIDDLETON ...	6	—	721	27	230
MORLEY ...	845	31	232	9	587 (since 1907).
NELSON ...	—	—	7,600	79	30 per annum.
NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	—	—	1,000	29	2,150 (since 1905).
NUNEATON ...	521	7	1,116	16	Not known.
OLDBURY ...	1,180	23	1,041	20	Not known.
RADCLIFFE ...	1,332	36	775	21	330(last 6 years).
RAWTENSTALL ...	60	1	746	14	Not known.
REIGATE ...	—	—	866	18	Not known.
ROWLEY REGIS ...	1,116	23	2,437	50	620 (since 1907).
SCARBOROUGH ...	4,444	42	787	7	1,059 (since 1909).
SHIPLEY ...	394	8	2,567	50	802 (1904 to 1912).
STALYBRIDGE ...	755	23	363	11	316 (past 7 years).
STANLEY (DURHAM)	4,008	87	591	13	8
STRETFORD ...	10	—	1,786	20	1,805 (1900 to 1912).
SUTTON COLDFIELD	109	2	1,902	42	Many.
SUTTON IN ASHFIELD	10	—	1,119	43	12 (last 5 years).
SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY	1,086	21	469	9	1,100 double and 450 single (last 10 years).
TIPTON ...	200	5	3,831	90	220
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	—	—	1,060	14	542 (last 10 years).
WALLSEND ...	6,138 box closets. 139 wet ashpits.	89	4	—	394 (since 1905)
WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH	—	—	1,401	25	668 (1909 to 1912).
WEDNESBURY ...	1,407	42	350	10	632 (1907 to 1912).
WIDNES ...	1,390	26	705	13	1,850
WOLSTANTON UNITED	—	—	3,141	75	208 (1911 to 1913).
WORKSOP ...	1,590	46	1,836	53	17



Towns with Ashpits—*continued*.

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (263 Towns).					
ABRAM ... ..	566	79	108	15	9
ALFRETON ... ..	230	9	1,143	45	100
ALTRINCHAM ... ..	1,843	60	Few.	—	379 (since 1905).
ANNFIELD PLAIN ... ..	1,327	56	1,007	42	None.
ARDSLEY ... ..	534	89	47	8	Not known.
ARDSLEY EAST	574	77	132	18	6
AND WEST					
ARNOLD ... ..	717	45	15	1	79 (last 2 years).
ASHTON UPON	272	19	340	23	54
MERSEY					(last 2 years.)
ASPULL ... ..	320	53	60	10	58
ATHERTON ... ..	113	5	1,381	59	150
AUDENSHAW ... ..	133	5	174	7	Not known.
BAILDON ... ..	147	18	417	52	Not known.
BALBY WITH	954	46	100	5	300
HEXTHORPE					
BARNOLDSWICK ... ..	—	—	1,599	76	24
BARROWFORD ... ..	1	—	827	81	None.
BARTON UPON	346	24	44	3	Not known.
HUMBER					
BENFIELD SIDE ... ..	771 and 493 ash- closets.	} 83	153	10	{ 68 (since 1910).
BENTLEY WITH	480				
ARKSEY					
BEVERLEY ... ..	1,700	67	76	3	443
BINGLEY ... ..	316 open and 295 covered.	28	1,198	55	394 middens replaced by 24 galvanised- iron bins and 403 dry ashes places (1908 to 1913).
BIRSTALL ... ..	422	61	35	5	34 (last 2 years).
BISHOP AUCKLAND...	641 and 757 ash- closets.	} 51	439	16	{ 164 (past 10 years).
BODMIN ... ..	10				
BOGNOR ... ..	—	—	120	9	200
BOLLINGTON...	672	55	317	27	None.
					86
					(since beginning of 1910).
BOLSOVER ... ..	1,314	53	135	5	Over 900
BOLTON UPON	627	50	102	8	(last 5 years)
DEARNE					2
BOSTON ... ..	—	—	380	20	300
BRAINTREE ... ..	—	—	125	16	350
BRANDON AND	180	} 99	—	—	None.
BYSHOTTLES	3,222 ash-closets.				

Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
BREDBURY AND ROMILEY	545	29	336	18	266
BRIDGNORTH ...	—	—	225	32	One-third replaced in recent years.
BRIERFIELD ...	—	—	1,556	81	55 (last 2 years)
BRIERLEY HILL ...	609	34	386	21	815 (1910 to 1913).
BROMSGROVE ...	200	16	530	43	31
BROWNHILLS ...	2,097	83	438	17	None.
BUCKLEY ...	150	16	300	32	500
BUXTON ...	—	—	140	7	200
CAMBORNE ...	2,416	65	230	6	30 per annum
CARSHALTON ...	—	—	500	25	54
CHATTERIS ...	30	Cannot be given.	100	Cannot be given.	50
CHEADLE AND GATLEY	412	17	415	17	128 (1908 to 1912).
CHESTER LE STREET	1,733	58	1,000	33	130
CHURCH ...	—	—	792	74	2
CLAY CROSS...	440	69	150	23	50
CLAYTON LE MOORS	—	—	1,416	88	200
CLECKHEATON ...	706	47	240	16	29 (1911 to 1912).
COALVILLE ...	1,823	63	40	1	500 (since 1903).
COLWYN BAY	17	1	186	6	120
AND COLWYN					
CONGLETON ...	320	12	12	—	200 (past year).
CONSETT ...	1,233	89	154	11	31 (1913).
CRAMLINGTON ...	1,102	94	—	—	None.
CROMPTON ...	—	—	150	5	456
CROOK ...	1,817	90	—	—	180
	ash-closets. 111 ashpit privies.				
CUDWORTH ...	490	61	77	10	30
DALTON IN FURNESS	648	26	1,235	49	629
DARFIELD ...	329	77	43	10	Only one or two.
DARLASTON ...	142	6	511	22	1,227 (last 8 years).
DARTON ...	574	55	25	2	10
DAWLEY ...	50	13	291	76	16
DENBIGH ...	183	13	40	3	582 (last 10 years).
DENTON ...	188	5	374	10	644 (last 7 years).
DROYLSDEN ...	374	11	136	4	639 (1911 to 1913).
DUKINFIELD...	779	27	64	2	750 (last 5 years).
DURHAM ...	619	22	232	8	367



Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
EARBY ... ..	50	4	1,143	91	10
EARSDON ... ..	1,449	62	879	37	Not known.
EAST DEREHAM ... ..	—	—	112	10	288 (last 2 years).
EAST GRINSTEAD ... ..	—	—	150	10	30
EAST RETFORD ... ..	87	4	46	2	868 (last 12 years).
ELLAND ... ..	291	24	438	36	Not many.
ELLESMERE PORT AND WHITBY	95	4	176	8	40
ESTON ... ..	85	15	17	3	5
EXMOUTH ... ..	—	—	1,500	75	500
FAILSWORTH ... ..	191	6	540	18	260 (1904 to 1913).
FAREHAM ... ..	—	—	85	6	6
FARSLEY ... ..	210	32	170	26	100
FEATHERSTONE ... ..	793	67	200	17	50
FELTHAM ... ..	25	3	80	9	50
FESTINIOG ... ..	—	—	1,057	79	197
FLINT ... ..	470	49	335	35	155
FORMBY ... ..	215	23	218	23	280
FULWOOD ... ..	41	4	52	6	56 (last 5 years).
GOLBORNE ... ..	355	98	—	—	8
GOLCAR ... ..	1,087	60	140	8	33
GOSFORTH ... ..	233	7	1,323	40	502 (since 1907).
GREAT CROSBY ... ..	36	1	264	10	500
GREAT DRIFFIELD ... ..	36	2	50	3	30
GREAT HARWOOD ... ..	—	—	2,511	79	360
GUISBOROUGH ... ..	146	11	37	3	139 (past 5 years).
HALE ... ..	180	10	390	21	433 (1908 to 1913).
HALSTEAD ... ..	—	—	200	20	300
HANDSWORTH (YKS.)	1,080	71	30	2	Not known.
HARPENDEN ... ..	6	—	100	Cannot be given.	20
HASLINGDEN ... ..	35	1	1,100	36	300 to 350
HAWORTH ... ..	269	28	357	37	73
HAYDOCK ... ..	1,557	96	10	1	75
HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL	763	43	695	40	260
HEANOR ... ..	1,027	32	1,346	42	457 (since 1908).
HEATH TOWN ... ..	810	41	329	17	620 (last 3 years).
HECKMONDWIKE ... ..	153	14	332	30	230
HESSLE ... ..	390	29	286	21	69
HETTON ... ..	125	} 87	20	1	2
	2,350 ash- closets.				
HOLMFIRTH ... ..	780	Cannot be given.	70 (Public).	Cannot be given.	Very few.
HOLYHEAD ... ..	969	41	64	3	75 (1913).

Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
HONLEY ... ..	230	45	120	24	15
HORBURY ... ..	368	40	76	8	95 houses (last 2 years).
HORSFORTH ... ..	250	19	303	23	160
HORWICH ... ..	140	6	1,205	50	328 (since 1909).
HOUGHTON LE SPRING	527 949 ash- closets.	} 80	25	1	153 (last 3 years).
HOYLAKE AND WEST KIRBY	10		202	6	15 (last 3 years).
HOYLAND NETHER...	985	6	30	2	200
HUCKNALL TORKARD	80	3	378	15	28 (last 3 years).
HURST ... ..	32	3	538	54	89
HUTHWAITE ... ..	46	7	537	78	Not known.
ILKLEY ... ..	55	3	410	24	96 (1908 to 1913
IRLAM ... ..	431	29	361	24	107
KEARSLEY ... ..	815	70	107	9	123
KENDAL ... ..	50	2	237	11	343 (1905 to 1913).
KENILWORTH ... ..	49	4	418	37	230 (last 9 years).
KIDSGROVE ... ..	—	—	48	5	300
KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD	93	4	1,220	48	156
KNOTTINGLEY ...	416	63	—	—	200
	(wet & dry)				
KNUTSFORD ... ..	86	8	286	25	82
LATHOM AND BURSCOUGH	1,190	94	—	—	50 (last 4 years).
LEYLAND ... ..	846	43	328	16	12
LINTHWAITE ... ..	734	57	51	4	100
LITHERLAND ... ..	3	—	1,086	50	137
LITTLE HULTON ...	662	68	174	18	10
LITTLE LEVER ... ..	380	73	51	10	72
LIVERSEDGE... ..	1,806	83	133	6	200
LOFTUS ... ..	165	10	127	8	53 (1912 to 1913).
Longbenton...	{ 349 and 1,195 ash- closets.	} 68	299	13	31
Louth ... ..			300	15	A considerable number.
Lower Bebington...	11	—	456	17	229 (1909 to 1912).
LUDLOW ... ..	7	—	71	5	36 (1913).
LYE & WOLLESCOTE	540	36	400	27	550
MAIDENHEAD ... ..	—	—	223	11	494 (since April, 1910).
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	297	17	136	8	74 (1911 to 1913).
MARPLE ... ..	749	43	196	11	541 (since 1907).
MARSDEN ... ..	194	19	178	18	Not known.
MATLOCK ... ..	413	22	—	—	419
MELTHAM ... ..	404	63	—	—	None.
MELTON MOWBRAY...	30	1	100	5	145
MEXBOROUGH ... ..	412	34	260	22	58 (last 2 years).
MILFORD HAVEN ...	943	79	57	5	27 (last 3 years).



Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
MILLOM ... ..	22	1	2,057	99	6
MILNRON ... ..	106	10	365	36	129 (3 years).
MIRFIELD ... ..	908	64	237	17	268
MORECAMBE... ..	254	5	866	19	Not known.
MORPETH ... ..	178	15	28	2	95 (last 5 years).
MOSSLEY ... ..	2	—	750	about 80	50
NANTWICH ... ..	106	about 8	440	about 35	440
NEWBURN ... ..	1,920	51	741	20	(1911 to 1913). 60
NEWMARKET ... ..	27	1	145	6	(1912 to 1913). 38
NEW MILLS ... ..	248	23	236	23	(since Oct., 1912). 544
NEWPORT (ISLE of WIGHT)	—	—	1,000	50	(last 4 years). Not known.
NEWTON IN MAKERFIELD	395	12	64	2	40 (last 3 years).
NEWTOWN AND LLANLLWCHAIARN	—	—	216	26	300
NORMANTON ... ..	945	54	100	6	94 (last 5 years).
NORTH BROMSGROVE	75	15	373	74	None.
NORTHWICH... ..	1,377 (wet & dry)	51	—	—	20 per annum.
OAKENGATES ... ..	—	—	412	52	93 (since 1907).
ORMSKIRK ... ..	288	24	344	29	104 (since July, 1911).
ORRELL ... ..	486	75	23	4	28
OSSETT ... ..	644	60	283	26	57
OSWALDTWISTLE ...	399	15	2,161	79	95 (since 1st May, 1911).
OTLEY ... ..	726	49	137	9	300 (since 1908).
OYSTERMOUTH ... ..	—	—	200	15	150
PAIGNTON ... ..	—	—	300	14	800
PEMBROKE ... ..	1,100	34	20	1	(last 10 years). 1,225
PONTEFRACT ... ..	500	28	650	36	(since 1907). 200 (since 1906).
PRESCOT ... ..	540	47	245	21	351
PRESTWICH ... ..	690	21	280	9	750
PRUDHOE ... ..	468	52	362	40	(last 10 years). Not known.
PUDSEY ... ..	842	41	88	4	73
QUARRY BANK ... ..	509	55	215	23	160
QUEENSBURY ... ..	542	75	169	23	2
RAMSBOTTOM ... ..	About 500	20	About 680	27	Not known.
RAMSEY ... ..	—	—	250	67	35 (last 6 years).
RAWMARSH ... ..	568	32	425	23	15
REDCAR ... ..	287	11	25	1	(1909 to 1913). 71
REDDITCH ... ..	4	—	857	37	320
					(last 3 years).

Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
REDRUTH ... ..	1,580	50	6	—	150 (last 6 years).
RIPLEY ... ..	900	38	1,000	42	Not known.
RIPON ... ..	578 (wet and dry).	28	—	—	130 (last 2 years).
RISHTON ... ..	24	1	1,667	96	6
ROMFORD ... ..	58	2	Cannot be given.	Cannot be given.	8 (since 1908).
ROTHWELL (YORKS)	838	54	332	21	211 (last 5 years).
ROYSTON (YORKS) ...	434	88	47	10	None.
ROYTON ... ..	2	—	640	28	200
RYTON ... ..	2,020	79	429	17	100
SADDLEWORTH ...	400	30	187	14	100 (last 4 years).
SAINT ANNE'S ON THE SEA	27	1	550	25	1,200 (last 12 years).
SAINT JUST ... ..	50	9	100	18	300
SALE... ..	1,010	26	1,650	42	300 (last 3 years).
SANDBACH ... ..	—	—	794	78	42 (1913).
SANDOWN ... ..	—	—	405	29	About 300.
SEAHAM HARBOUR...	740	38	647	33	300 (last 8 years).
SEATON DELAVAL ...	806	50	392	24	Not known.
SEDGLEY ... ..	2,139	81	426	16	29 (last 5 years).
SELBY ... ..	140	10	220	16	Not known.
SHEPshed ... ..	307	26	176	15	22
SHILDON ... ..	2,415	77	650	21	51 (1913).
SKELMERSDALE ...	761	95	—	—	None.
SKELTON AND BROTTON	506	16	—	—	Not known.
SKIPTON ... ..	1,663	82	—	—	Under 40 (past 3 years).
SLAITHWAITE ...	118	20	137	23	40 (last 3 years).
SMALLTHORNE ...	—	—	712	37	Not known.
SOUTH BANK IN NORMANBY	298	11	16	1	32
SOUTHBOROUGH ...	—	—	50	6	50
SOUTHWICK ON WEAR	609 781 ash- closets.	} 56	—	—	435 (since 1907).
SOWERBY BRIDGE ...	37		695	38	168 (last 4 years).
SPENNYMOOR ...	3,027	83	617	17	12
SPRINGHEAD ...	—	—	60	7	827
STANDISH WITH LANGTREE	1,007	92	53	5	None.
STANLEY (YORKS) ...	854	67	—	—	15
STOCKSBRIDGE ...	372	74	84	17	None.
STONE ... ..	1	—	410	44	237
STOURBRIDGE ...	3	—	1,500	53	1,350



Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
SWADLINCOTE	55	3	1,284	73	150
DISTRICT					
SWINTON ... ..	845	74	178	16	11 (since begin- ning of 1910).
TAMWORTH ... ..	135	11	243	21	190 (last 6 years).
TANFIELD ... ..	669	93	—	—	54
TETTENHALL ... ..	200	18	468	41	431
THORNABY ON TEES	1,511	43	—	—	133 (last 4 years).
TONBRIDGE ... ..	6	—	675	20	747 (last 4 years).
TOTTINGTON ... ..	610	52	181	15	189 (1912 and 1913).
TURTON ... ..	560	36	941	61	12
TYLDESLEY WITH	971	30	1,675	52	300
SHAKERLEY					
ULVERSTON ... ..	123	8	272	18	325 (1900 to 1912).
UPHOLLAND ... ..	400	70	148	27	Not known.
URMSTON ... ..	327	11	198	10	239 (since May, 1911).
UTTOXETER ... ..	613	49	444	36	44 (1913).
WALMER ... ..	—	—	64	6	None.
WALTON LE DALE ...	525	19	1,160	43	305 (1911 to 1913).
WANSTEAD ... ..	—	—	About 150 and a number of fixed gal- vanised- iron receptacles.	About 5	50 (past 2 years).
WARWICK ... ..	12	1	200	9	Not known.
WATH UPON DEARNE	876	42	92	4	23 (last 2 years).
WEDNESFIELD ... ..	264	32	384	47	80
WEETSLADE ... ..	667	98	—	—	Not known.
	517 ash- closets.				
WELLINGTON (SALOP)	250	13	2	—	Not known.
WENLOCK ... ..	Very few.	—	About 1,000	About 95	None.
WEST BRIDGFORD ...	250	8	16	—	Not known.
WESTHOUGHTON ...	1,381	75	254	14	180
WHEATLEY (YORKS)	303	26	230	19	43
WHICKHAM ... ..	4	93	14	—	66
	3,004 ash- closets.				
WHITBY ... ..	282	22	396	31	100
WHITEFIELD ... ..	474	45	191	18	30 per annum.
WHITEHAVEN ... ..	30	1	203	5	1
WHITTINGTON	1,197	62	167	9	378
AND NEWBOLD					

Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
WHITWOOD ...	377	72	31	6	6
WIGSTON MAGNA ...	65	3	334	17	350
WILLENHALL ...	300	12	890	36	311
WILLINGTON ...	280 and 1,410 ash-closets.	} 97	10	1	40
WILMSLOW ...	900		420	26	60 (1913).
WINDERMERE ...	88	8	216	20	31 per annum.
WINSFORD ...	—	—	351	25	600
WOMBWELL ...	972	49	419	21	57 (last 3 years).
WORSBOROUGH ...	634	51	300	24	21
WORSLEY ...	2,135	64	574	17	300
WREXHAM ...	11	—	1,532	46	530
YEADON ...	913	85	45	4	45 (last 3 years).

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (233 Towns).

ABERAYRON ...	—	—	Cannot be given.	Cannot be given.	None.
ABERGELE AND PENSARN	8	1	484	90	45
ADLINGTON ...	603	64	65	7	60 (last 3 years).
ALDEBURGH ...	—	—	91	18	100
ALDERLEY EDGE ...	88	13	135	21	67 (last 5 years).
ALFORD ...	100	33	150	49	6 (1913).
ALSAGER ...	—	—	50	7	50 (last 6 years).
ALTOFTS ...	504	72	50	7	20
ALVASTON AND BOULTON	206	34	100	16	20
AMBLE ...	53	6	552	67	70 (1911 to 1913).
AMBLECOTE ...	33	11	189	62	83
AMBLESIDE ...	53	12	177	39	42
APPLEBY ...	64	18	28	8	40
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH	250	40	50	8	25
ASHBY WOULDs ...	100	32	200	65	3
AWRE ...	—	—	15	6% of the total houses.	6
BAKEWELL ...	180	36	124	25	140
BARKISLAND ...	273	80	2	—	None.
BARNARD CASTLE ...	82	11	75	10	46
BASLOW AND BUBNELL	156	75	23	11	None.
BEAUMARIS ...	35	8	27	6	6 (during 1913).
BETHESDA ...	150	21	350	50	None.
BEWDLEY ...	8	3	93	37	12
BILLINGE ...	603	96	26	4	None.
BIRKENSHAW ...	159	61	56	21	2
BISPHAM WITH NORBRECK	20	3	65	9	18



Towns with Ashpits—*continued*.

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
BLACKROD ... ..	290	54	13	2	120
BOURNE ... ..	—	—	60	7	770
					(last 2 years).
BOWDON ... ..	77	11	148	21	120
BRACEBRIDGE ...	4	1	82	25	61
BRAMPTON AND WALTON	323	88	9	2	None.
BROMBOROUGH ...	47	12	62	16	14
BROMYARD ... ..	—	—	46	12	None.
BROUGHTON ... ..	Dry ashpits in use where refuse stored		in 12 cases. on gardens.		Else- None.
BUCKINGHAM ... ..	50	8	40	6	2
BUGLAWTON ... ..	276	100	—	—	None.
BULKINGTON ... ..	150	Great majority	—	—	None.
BURLEY IN WHARFEDALE	50	8	80	13	25
CALVERLEY ... ..	253	58	87	20	3 (1912).
CARNFORTH ... ..	700	99	—	—	None.
	(wet and dry).				
CLAYTON ... ..	462	63	173	24	18
CLAYTON WEST ...	312	94	19	6	None.
COMPSTALL ... ..	70	48	70	48	7
CONNAH'S QUAY ...	404	83	10	2	72
COTTINGHAM ... ..	840	71	72	6	30
COWBRIDGE ... ..	—	—	30	12	None.
CRICCIETH ... ..	23	9	42	17	38
CROSTON ... ..	450	95	7	1	16
CROWLE ... ..	500	98	10	2	None.
DENBY AND CUMBERWORTH	642	98	12	2	None.
DENHOLME ... ..	283	86	37	11	3
DISS ... ..	[All the receptacles are of the type.]		are of the fixed		None.
DODWORTH ... ..	217	78	50	18	7
DRIGHLINGTON ...	320	90	24	7	None.
DROITWICH ... ..	45	8	166	29	72
DRONFIELD ... ..	637	65	328	34	6
EASTWOOD ... ..	661	83	65	8	75
ELLESMERE ... ..	13	3	473	97	None.
EMLEY ... ..	287	95	11	4	4
EYE ... ..	3	Cannot be given.	45	Cannot be given.	None.
FAIRFIELD ... ..	80	9	11	1	62
FARNLEY TYAS ...	77	100	—	—	None.
FILEY ... ..	14	2	80	10	Not known.
FLOCKTON ... ..	127	65	—	—	None.
GARFORTH ... ..	523	87	15	2	4
GILDERSOME ... ..	200	85	10	4	6
GLEMSFORD ... ..	Dry ashpits in use where refuse is stored		in 3 cases and move- able receptacles in 12 cases. on gar- dens.		Else- None.
GOMERSAL ... ..	72	14	380	73	25

Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
GRANGE OVER SANDS	15	3	100	22	12
GRASMERE ...	114	38	162	54	15
GREASBROUGH ...	195	83	6	3	None.
GREAT TORRINGTON	35	Cannot be given.	—	—	100
GREENFORD ...	45	galvanised-iron bins in use, but in the majority of houses refuse is stored on the gardens.			Not known.
GREETLAND ...	51	15	300	85	None.
GUISELEY ...	555	72	50	6	69
GUNTHWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH	66	93	3	4	None.
HADLEIGH ...	14	Cannot be given.	47	Cannot be given.	A large number.
HALESWORTH ...	117	40	22	7	Not known.
HAM ...	—	—	16	6	12
HANDFORTH...	120	74	12	7	None.
HARRINGTON ...	77	Cannot be given.	—	—	Not known.
HEAGE ...	623	90	28	4	14
HEDON ...	287	90	—	—	9 (last year).
HELSTON ...	430	58	15	2	10
HEYSHAM ...	80	10	640	76	84
HIGHER BEBINGTON	14	4	138	39	198
HINDERWELL ...	156	61	6	2	5
HIPPERHOLME ...	270	34	225	28	70
HOLLINGWORTH ...	218	42	168	33	28
HOLME ...	60	95	3	5	None.
HOLME CULTRAM ...	400	40	100	10	500
HOLYWELL ...	60	29	65	32	Not known.
HORNCASTLE ...	48	5	170	17	46
HOYLANDSWAINE ...	128	100	—	—	None.
HUNSWORTH...	185	57	114	35	14
HUYTON WITH ROBY	361	39	350	38	140
KINGTON ...	40	Cannot be given.	103	Cannot be given.	100
KIRKBURTON ...	464	87	46	9	12
KIRKBY LONSDALE...	69	27	156	60	30
KIRKHAM ...	353	60	46	8	Not known.
KIRKHEATON ...	289	92	18	6	Not known.
KIRKLINGTON CUM UPSLAND	—	—	All houses.	100	Not known.
LAUNCESTON ...	50	6	150	19	100
LEADGATE ...	437	76	130	23	9
LEES ...	—	—	144	37	90
LEPTON ...	250	87	25	9	Not known.
LITTLE CROSBY ...	40	26	8	5	6
LLANFAIRFECHAN ...	80	10	22	3	Not known.
LLANFYLLIN...	—	—	35	54	None.
LLANGFNI ...	78	26	57	19	Not known.
LLANGOLLEN ...	148	17	52	6	20
LLANWRTYD WELLS	—	—	60	30	Not known.
LLANRWST ...	—	—	59	10	20 (last 5 years).
LONGRIDGE ...	18	2	127	15	27



Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
LONG SUTTON ...	2	—	50	11	75
LUDDENDEN FOOT ...	7	2	70	16	Not known.
LUDGVAN ...	[All the receptacles are of the fixed type.]				None.
LYDD ...	57	21	53	20	20
LYMM ...	760	61	400	32	30 (last 5 years).
MADRON ...	200	27	100	13	Not known.
MALLWYD ...	6 public	—	—	—	Not known.
MARKET RASEN ...	150	Cannot be given.	220	Cannot be given.	110
MASHAM ...	382	78	85	17	20
MATLOCK BATH AND SCARTHIN NICK	10	3	16	4	None.
MENAI BRIDGE ...	59	81	—	—	4
METHLEY ...	367	95	10	3	2
MIDDLEWICH ...	—	—	528	66	70
MIDGLEY ...	50	(Majority of house store refuse on gardens.)	—	—	None.
MONK BRETTON ...	354	94	5	1	1
MONTGOMERY ...	27	16	34	21	None.
MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE	200	41	83	17	35
MYTHOLMROYD ...	10	1	120	10	50
NESTON AND PARKGATE	375	39	200	21	100
NEWBIGGIN BY THE SEA	486	58	39	5	71 (last 3 years).
NEWCASTLE EMLYN	40	44	—	—	None.
NEW HUNSTANTON ...	35	5	—	—	1
NEW MILL ...	637	92	43	6	None.
NEWNHAM ...	—	—	20	8	9
NEYLAND ...	200	37	—	—	None.
NORDEN ...	7	2	189	51	62
NORTHALLERTON ...	278	36	71	10	20 (last 3 years).
NORTH DARLEY ...	399	59	271	40	5
NORTH WALSHAM ...	12	3	12	3	180 (last 10 years).
NORTON ...	227	27	32	4	140
OADBY ...	36	6	15	2	19 (1913).
OAKHAM ...	—	—	36	7	46
OAKWORTH ...	51	12	262	62	107
OUNDLE ...	42	Cannot be given.	—	—	Not known.
OXENHOPE ...	70	33	99	47	18
PENISTONE ...	475	98	2	—	None.
PERRY BARR ...	273	86	15	5	19
PICKERING ...	529	77	67	10	40
POCKLINGTON ...	320	56	200	35	50
PORTISHEAD ...	3	1	31	7	45 (last 10 years).
POULTON LE FYLDE	113	18	302	47	224 (last 6 years).
PREESALL ...	170	47	52	15	Not known.

Towns with Ashpits—*continued.*

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Per- centage propor- tion to total recep- tacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
PRESTATYN ... ..	25	3	200	28	30 per annum.
QUORNDON ... ..	—	—	46	11	50
RADSTOCK ... ..	9	9	85	88	None.
RAINFORD ... ..	725	96	32	4	None.
RAWDON ... ..	229	46	119	24	Not known.
RICHMOND (YORKS)	30	5	20	4	40
RISHWORTH ... ..	70	77	12	13	None.
ROMSEY ... ..	—	—	about 200	about 20	250 (last 10 years).
ROTHBURY ... ..	37	14	186	73	20
ROXBYS CUM RISBY ...	30	37	52	63	None.
RUGELEY ... ..	125	17	350	48	258
RUSKINGTON ... ..	25	12	50	24	125
RYE ... ..	—	—	50	8	450
SAINT HELENS (ISLE OF WIGHT)	—	—	100	15	None (past 5 years).
SAINT NEOTS ... ..	—	—	386	58	75
SALTBURN BY THE SEA	2	1	70	18	8 (last 2 years).
SAXMUNDHAM ... ..	100	40	50	20	None.
SCALBY ... ..	4	3	40	31	None.
SCAMMONDEN ... ..	72	100	—	—	None.
SEATON ... ..	—	—	25	Cannot be given.	None.
SEGHILL ... ..	370	97	12	3	None.
SHANKLIN ... ..	—	—	152	16	Not known.
SHAP... ..	170	94	10	6	None.
SHELF ... ..	250	94	7	3	2
SHELLEY ... ..	276	83	2	1	50
SHEPLEY ... ..	282	97	—	—	None.
SHORT HEATH ... ..	45	10	408	89	5
SILSDEN ... ..	—	—	712	99	6
SKEGNESS ... ..	—	—	66	7	23 (1913).
SKELMANTHORPE ...	700	97	12	2	None.
SOUTH CROSLAND ...	145	43	84	25	3 (1913).
SOUTH DARLEY ... ..	138	87	12	8	8
SOUTHOWRAM ... ..	200	44	—	—	181
SOWERBY ... ..	400	Cannot be given.	20	Cannot be given.	None.
SOYLAND ... ..	120	65	40	21	None.
STAINLAND WITH OLD LINDLEY	215	34	230	36	180
STANHOPE ... ..	203	59	4	1	49 (last 7 years).
STEVENAGE ... ..	—	—	105	12	50
STOURPORT ... ..	100	16	200	31	272 (last 10 years).
SUTTON BRIDGE ... ..	432	Cannot be given.	37	Cannot be given.	80
SWAFFHAM ... ..	20	Cannot be given.	150	Cannot be given.	200
TARPORLEY ... ..	100	45	120	55	None.
TENTERDEN ... ..	—	—	62	15	19
THAME ... ..	—	—	20	8	80
THORNTON ... ..	105	11	90	9	A large number.



Towns with Ashpits—*continued*.

Name of District.	Number of wet ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of dry ashpits.	Percentage proportion to total receptacles.	Number of ashpits replaced by covered galvanised-iron bins in recent years.
THURLSTONE ...	250	66	46	12	Not known.
THURMASTON ...	4	2	10	4	39 (last 4 years).
THURNSCOE ...	460	81	20	3	Not known.
THURSTONLAND ...	70	68	8	8	6
TICKHILL ...	340	100	—	—	None.
TOW LAW ...	259 and 405 ash-closets.	} 100	—	—	None.
TOWYN ...	—		50	Cannot be given.	25
TRAWDEN ...	—	—	345	49	5
TRING ...	—	—	59	8	250 (last 3 years).
UCKFIELD ...	—	—	191	46	Not known.
WALTON ON THE NAZE	—	—	75	12	490
WARDLE ...	59	19	—	—	54 (June, 1912, to Dec., 1913).
WAREHAM ...	12	Cannot be given.	22	Cannot be given.	Not known.
WARSOP ...	302	43	151	21	140
WELLS NEXT THE SEA	—	—	16	8	4
WEM... ..	—	—	31	6	15
WHITLEY UPPER ...	60	100	—	—	None.
WHITTLESEY ...	—	—	440	94	None.
WIGTON ...	12	3	93	22	20 (in last 5 years).
WIMBORNE MINSTER	—	—	105	18	42
WINDLESHAM ...	—	—	39	10	49 (since Aug., 1909).
WINTERTON ...	Very few	Cannot be given.	Majority	Cannot be given.	None.
WIRKSWORTH ...	676	69	250	26	Very few.
WITHAM ...	4	1	107	21	300
WITHERNSEA ...	Cannot be given.	Cannot be given.	10	Cannot be given.	Not known.
WITHNELL ...	40	6	373	60	Not known.
WIVENHOE ...	88	Cannot be given.	12	Cannot be given.	300 (since 1899).
WOODBIDGE ...	433	46	52	6	94 (1911–1913).
WOODHALL SPA ...	—	—	40	15	20
WROTHAM ...	—	—	41	19	Not known.
YEARDSLEY CUM WHALEY	324	85	40	10	17
YNYSCYNHAIARN ...	171	16	67	6	600 (since 1900).

#### 4.—Type of Receptacle required in New Houses,

In many districts it is the practice to insist on the provision, in connection with new buildings, of properly covered galvanised-iron bins for the storage of house refuse. The exceptions are:—

##### I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (24 Towns).

ABERDARE ...	...	No regulations.
BIRKENHEAD	...	Byelaws permit ashpits, but bins are usually provided.
BIRMINGHAM	...	Galvanised-iron ashpans recommended.
BOLTON ...	...	Galvanised bin or fixed ashpit.
BRADFORD ...	...	Dustbin or dry ashpit.
BRISTOL ...	...	Any suitable receptacle.
BURY ...	...	No special type required by Council, but portable or fixed bins are recommended.
CARDIFF ...	...	No regulation exists.
CARLISLE ...	...	No special type required.
CROYDON ...	...	Byelaws permit ashpits or moveable galvanised-iron bins.
GILLINGHAM	...	No byelaws regulating the type of receptacle. Moveable bins provided in all new houses, however.
GLOUCESTER	...	Under Sec. 53 of the Gloucester Corporation Act, 1911, the Council have power to require the provision of galvanised-iron bins, but they do not enforce this section.
HALIFAX ...	...	The Corporation provide ashtubs.
MERTHYR TYDFIL	...	Ashpits permitted.
OXFORD ...	...	Boxes or other suitable receptacles.
PRESTON ...	...	Galvanised ashpails.
READING ...	...	No regulation or requirement is in force.
RHONDDA ...	...	No fixed receptacle allowed.
SAINT HELENS	...	Wooden ashbox, covered galvanised bin or galvanised tipping bin.
SOUTH SHIELDS	...	No type specified. Generally wet ashpits are provided, but endeavour is being made to obtain fixed tipping bins.
SUNDERLAND	...	Fixed tipping bin or bin of similar pattern.
TYNEMOUTH	...	No definite instructions from Council. Tipping bin fixed in outer wall or portable galvanised-iron bin with cover usually provided.
WALSALL ...	...	Ashbin or ashpit.
WIGAN ...	...	Wooden ashtubs.

##### II.—144 Smaller Towns (40 Towns).

ABERSYCHAN	...	Buckets or boxes.
ABERTILLERY	...	No special type.
ASHINGTON	...	Wet or dry ashpits or moveable receptacles of galvanised iron.
ASHTON IN MAKERFIELD		Covered ashpits or galvanised receptacles.
ASHTON UNDER LYNE		A wooden ashtub standing in a brick recess.
BARRY ...	...	No special type.
BEDLINGTONSHIRE	...	Wet or dry ashpits.
BLYTH ...	...	Dry ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
BROMLEY ...	...	No special type.
CANNOCK ...	...	Dry ashpits or dustbins.
CANTERBURY	...	No special type.
CLEETHORPE WITH THRUNSCOE		Brick receptacle or covered galvanised-iron bin.
COLNE ...	...	Covered ashpit or covered galvanised-iron ashbin.
COSELEY ...	...	Ashbins or covered dry ashpits.
DARWEN ...	...	Wooden tubs or galvanised-iron bins.



Type of Receptacle required in New Houses—*continued*.

EBBEW VALE	...	No special type.
FELLING	...	Covered dry ashpits.
GELLIGAER...	...	No special type.
GRANTHAM	...	No special type.
GUILDFORD	...	Ashpits permitted.
HEREFORD	...	Sanitary bins or ashpits.
HINDLEY	...	Ashtubs under cover.
INCE IN		Wooden tubs.
MAKERFIELD		
JARROW	...	Ashclosets.
KEIGHLEY	...	Oak tubs.
LLANELLY	...	Wooden boxes.
MACCLESFIELD	...	Galvanised-iron pails.
MAESTEG	...	Suitable covered receptacle.
OGMORE AND GARW		Dust boxes, buckets or pails.
PONTYPRIDD	...	No special type.
SALISBURY	...	Ashpits or ashbins.
STAFFORD	...	Galvanised-iron or wooden receptacles.
STANLEY (DURHAM)		Ashpits permitted.
SUTTON IN ASHFIELD		Bins or ashpits.
TAUNTON	...	No special type.
TREDEGAR	...	Buckets.
WEYMOUTH AND		No special type.
MELCOMBE REGIS		
WORCESTER	...	No special type.
WORKINGTON	...	No special type.
WORKSOP	...	Ashpit or ashbin.

## III.—482 Towns with populations between 5,000 and 20,000 (170 Towns).

ABERAVON	...	Pails.
ABERGAVENNY	...	No special type required, but covered galvanised bins are recommended.
ABERYSTWITH	...	No special type.
ABINGDON	...	No special type.
ABRAM	...	Dry ashpits or half butts.
ALNWICK	...	No special type.
ANNFIELD PLAIN	...	Ashpits are permitted.
ARDSLEY	...	Privy middens allowed.
ARDSLEY EAST		Galvanised-iron bin or ashpit.
AND WEST		
ARLECDON AND		No special type.
FRIZINGTON		
AYLESBURY...	...	No special type.
BAILDON	...	Ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
BANBURY	...	No special type.
BANGOR	...	The Council suggest bins.
BARNSTAPLE	...	Byelaws permit ashpits, but galvanised-iron bins are generally provided.
BELPER	...	A moveable receptacle.
BERWICK UPON		No special type.
TWEED		
BIDDULPH	...	Wooden boxes.
BINGLEY	...	Dry ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
BISHOP AUCKLAND		No special type.
BLAENAVON	...	Ordinary galvanised-iron buckets.
BODMIN	...	No special type.
BOLLINGTON	...	Byelaws require dry ashpits, but bins are also provided.
BOLTON UPON		Galvanised-iron bins or ashpits.
DEARNE		
BRANDON AND		Ashclosets.
BYSHOTTLES		
BRECKNOCK...	...	No special type.
BREDBURY AND		Ashbins or pails.
ROMILEY		

Type of Receptacle required in New Houses—*continued*.

BRIDGEND ...	...	No special type.
BRIDGNORTH ...	...	Satisfactory provision is required.
BRIDGWATER ...	...	No special type.
BRIDPORT ...	...	No special type.
BRITON FERRY ...	...	No special type.
BRIXHAM ...	...	Covered receptacles.
BROWNHILLS ...	...	Fixed ashpits.
BRYNMAWR...	...	No special type.
BURY SAINT EDMUNDS		No special type.
BUSHEY ...	...	Byelaws allow ashpits, but the Council endeavour to obtain galvanised-iron bins.
CARMARTHEN ...	...	No special type.
CHESHAM ...	...	Ashpits required, but this regulation is not enforced.
CHESHUNT ...	...	Galvanised-iron bin or fixed ashpit.
CHESTER LE STREET		Galvanised-iron bin or fixed ashpit.
CHICHESTER ...	...	Ashpits permitted.
CHIPPENHAM ...	...	Suitable receptacles required.
CHURCH ...	...	Covered ashpits are allowed, but the Council recommend galvanised-iron bins.
CIRENCESTER ...	...	No special type.
CLAYTON LE MOORS		Covered ashpits or sanitary dustbins.
CLEATOR MOOR ...	...	No special type.
CLEVEDON ...	...	No special type.
CLITHEROE ...	...	Covered ashtubs.
COWES ...	...	No special type.
CRAMLINGTON ...	...	Ashclosets or ashbins.
CROMPTON ...	...	Galvanised ashpails.
CROOK ...	...	Ashclosets.
DARFIELD ...	...	No special type ; the Council recommend moveable bins.
DARTMOUTH ...	...	No special type.
DARTON ...	...	Wet ashpits permitted.
DAWLEY ...	...	Ashpits permitted.
DEAL ...	...	Galvanised-iron bins or ashpits.
DEVIZES ...	...	No special type.
DORCHESTER ...	...	No special type.
EARSDON ...	...	Ashclosets.
EAST RETFORD ...	...	Byelaws allow ashpits, but galvanised-iron bins are usually provided.
EGREMONT ...	...	No special type.
ELLAND ...	...	Ashpits are permitted.
ELY ...	...	No special type.
EVESHAM ...	...	No special type.
EXMOUTH ...	...	Ashpits or ashbins.
FESTINIOG ...	...	Fixed ashpit.
FOOTS CRAY ...	...	Ashpits or ashbins
FROME ....	...	No special type.
GODALMING ...	...	Covered bins or ashpits.
GUISBOROUGH ...	...	Pail closets or covered bins.
HANDSWORTH		Fixed or movable receptacles.
(YORKS)		
HAVERFORDWEST ...	...	No special type.
HAZEL GROVE		Ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
AND BRAMHALL		
HEBDEN BRIDGE ...	...	No regulations.
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD		No special type.
HETTON ...	...	Ashclosets.
HOLBEACH ...	...	No special type.
HOLMFIRTH ...	...	No special type.
HOLYHEAD ...	...	No special type.
HORSHAM ...	...	Ashpit or galvanised-iron bin.
HOUGHTON LE		Ashclosets or moveable bins.
SPRING.		



Type of Receptacle required in New Houses—*continued*.

KENDAL ... ..	Byelaws prescribe dry ashpits, but galvanised-iron bins are generally provided.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD	Galvanised-iron bins or wooden boxes.
LEOMINSTER ... ..	No special type.
LICHFIELD ... ..	A portable receptacle.
LITTLEBOROUGH ...	Covered ashbin, ashtub or properly constructed ashplace.
LIVERSEDGE ... ..	Ashpits or dustbins.
LLANTARNAM ... ..	No special type.
LOFTUS ... ..	No special type.
Longbenton ... ..	No special type.
LOWER BEBINGTON	Moveable bins or ashpits.
LUDLOW ... ..	Moveable bins or ashpits.
MANSFIELD	Dry ashpits or fixed receptacles, but moveable receptacles are provided in nearly all new houses.
WOODHOUSE	
MARGAM ... ..	No special type.
MARYPORT ... ..	Any type of moveable receptacle is allowed.
MILFORD HAVEN ...	Privy middens permitted.
MILLOM ... ..	Dry ashpits.
MONMOUTH... ..	No special type.
MORPETH ... ..	Galvanised-iron bins or ashpits.
MYNYDDISLWYN ...	Any light moveable receptacle.
NANTYGLO AND	No special type, but small galvanised buckets are generally used.
BLAINA	
NEATH ... ..	No special type.
NEWBURN ... ..	Dry ashpits are allowed.
NEWHAVEN... ..	Ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
NEWMARKET ... ..	Byelaws require ashpits, but the Council allow galvanised-iron bins.
NEWTON ABBOT ...	No special type.
NORTH BROMSGROVE	Ashpits or moveable bins.
OLD FLETON ... ..	Moveable receptacle of wood or iron.
ORRELL ... ..	Wooden tub.
OSSETT ... ..	Approved fixed receptacle or ashbin.
OSWESTRY ... ..	No special type.
PANTEG ... ..	No special type.
PEMBROKE ... ..	No special type.
PENRITH ... ..	Any suitable receptacle.
PENZANCE ... ..	Suitable covered barrel is supplied and maintained by the Council.
PONTYPOOL ... ..	A moveable receptacle.
PORTLAND ... ..	No special type.
QUEENSBURY ... ..	Ashpits.
RAMSBOTTOM ... ..	Ashpits allowed but covered bins usually provided.
RAWMARSH... ..	Dry ashpits or sanitary bins.
RHYMNEY ... ..	No special type.
RIPLEY ... ..	Ashpits are allowed.
RISCA ... ..	Buckets or boxes.
ROTHWELL (YORKS)	Covered moveable receptacles or dry ashpits.
ROYSTON (YORKS)...	Covered ashpits or sanitary bins.
RYTON ... ..	Ashpits or moveable receptacles of galvanised iron.
SADDLEWORTH ... ..	Covered ashpits or galvanised-iron dustbins.
SAINT JUST ... ..	Barrels or galvanised-iron bins.
SANDBACH ... ..	Covered ashpits or galvanised bins.
SANDOWN ... ..	Covered ashpits are required, but moveable bins are usually provided.
SEAHAM HARBOUR	Dry ashpits or covered sanitary bins.
SHERBORNE... ..	Any moveable receptacle.
SHILDON ... ..	Dry ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
SIDMOUTH ... ..	Ashpits or moveable receptacles.
SKELTON AND	Pan closets for the reception of excreta and refuse are permitted.
BROTON	
SKIPTON ... ..	Small ashpits or galvanised bins.
SLAITHWAITE ... ..	In the centre of the town ashbins with covers, elsewhere covered ashpits.

Type of Receptacle required in New Houses—*continued*.

SLEAFORD ...	...	Any convenient moveable receptacle.
SPENNYMOOR ...	...	Ashclosets.
STOCKSBRIDGE ...	...	No special type.
STONE ...	...	Ashpits or bins.
STRATFORD ON AVON		No special type.
STROUD ...	...	Covered receptacles.
SWINTON ...	...	Dry ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
TANFIELD ...	...	Ashclosets or ashbins.
TEWKESBURY ...	...	No special type.
TIVERTON ...	...	A moveable receptacle.
TOTTINGTON ...	...	Ashbins or small dry ashpits.
TROWBRIDGE ...	...	No special type.
TURTON ...	...	Dry ashpits.
ULVERSTON...	...	Ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
UPHOLLAND ...	...	Fixed or moveable receptacles.
WALTON LE DALE...	...	Covered galvanised-iron pails.
WARMINSTER ...	...	No special type.
WATH UPON		Ashbins or dry ashpits.
DEARNE		
WEDNESFIELD ...	...	Covered ashpits or bins.
WEETSLADE ...	...	Ashclosets.
WELLINGBOROUGH...	...	No special type.
WELLINGTON (Som.)		No special type.
WELSHPOOL ...	...	No special type.
WENLOCK ...	...	No special type.
WHITEHAVEN ...	...	Brick ashpits.
WHITSTABLE ...	...	No special type.
WHITWORTH ...	...	Ashtubs.
WILLINGTON ...	...	Ashclosets.
WISBECH ...	...	No special type.
WORSBOROUGH ...	...	Ashbins or covered ashpits.
WREXHAM ...	...	Byelaws permit ashpits, but the provision of portable bins is strongly urged.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (185 Towns).

ABERAYRON ...	...	Ashpits permitted.
ALDEBURGH ...	...	Covered galvanised-iron bins or ashpits.
ALFORD ...	...	Ashpits permitted.
ALVASTON AND		Covered ashpits.
BOULTON		
AMBLESIDE...	...	Byelaws permit ashpits, but galvanised bins are usually provided.
AMLWCH ...	...	No special receptacle.
AMPTHILL ...	...	Ashpits are permitted, but covered galvanised bins are nearly always provided.
APPLEBY ...	...	No special type.
ASHBOURNE ...	...	No special type.
ASHBURTON ...	...	Iron pails permitted.
ASHBY WOULDs	...	Ashpits or galvanised bins.
ASPATRIA ...	...	Bins or boxes.
AWRE ...	...	Any moveable receptacle.
BAKEWELL ...	...	Wet or dry ashpits or galvanised bins.
BAMPTON ...	...	No special type.
BARKISLAND ...	...	Tubs of galvanised iron are required, but apparently a cover is not insisted upon.
BEAUMARIS...	...	Ashpits.
BEDWAS AND		No special type.
MACHEN		
BETHESDA ...	...	Covered ashpits or buckets are allowed.
BEWDLEY ...	...	No special type.
BILLINGE ...	...	Wet or dry ashpit.
BONSALL ...	...	No special type.



Type of Receptacle required in New Houses—*continued*.

BRIGHTLINGSEA	...	No special type.
BROMYARD	...	A fixed ashpit or galvanised-iron bin.
BROUGHTON	...	No separate receptacle required.
BUGLAWTON	...	Galvanised pails permitted.
BUILTH WELLS	...	Any moveable receptacle.
BULKINGTON	...	Privy ashpits appear to be still permitted.
BUNGAY	...	No special type.
BURNHAM	...	No special type.
BURRY PORT	...	No special type.
CAERLEON	...	No special type.
CALLINGTON	...	Ashpits are permitted.
CALVERLEY	...	Ashpits are permitted.
CARNFORTH	...	Covered ashpits permitted.
CHIPPING NORTON	...	No special type.
CHORLEYWOOD	...	Ashpits permitted.
CLAYTON	...	Ashpits permitted.
CLAYTON WEST	...	Covered ashpits permitted.
COLEFORD	...	No special type.
CREDITON	...	Ashpits permitted.
CREWKERNE	...	No special type.
CROSTON	...	Ashpits or galvanised bins.
CROWLE	...	Brick ash middens.
CUCKFIELD	...	Sanitary bins, boxes or buckets.
DAVENTRY	...	No special type.
DAWLISH	...	No special type.
DENBY AND		Ashpits permitted.
CUMBERWORTH		
DENHOLME	...	No special type.
DODWORTH	...	No special type.
DOLGELLEY	...	Ashpits permitted.
DOWNHAM MARKET		No special type.
DRIFHLINGTON	...	No special type.
DRONFIELD	...	Ashpits permitted.
ELLESMERE	...	Brick ashpits.
EMLEY	...	No special type.
EYE	...	Ashpits.
FAIRFIELD	...	Sanitary bins or boxes.
FARNLEY TYAS	...	No special type.
FISHGUARD	...	No special type.
FLOCKTON	...	Ashpits permitted.
GILDERSOME	...	Dry ashpits.
GLASTONBURY	...	No special type.
GLEMSFORD	...	No special type.
GRASMERE	...	Ashpits permitted.
GREASBROUGH	...	Galvanised bins or ashpits.
GREETLAND	...	Dry ashpits.
GUNTHWAITE AND		Wet or dry ashpits.
INGBIRCHWORTH		
HADLEIGH	...	No special type.
HAM	...	Galvanised bins or ashpits.
HANDFORTH	...	Galvanised bins or ashpits.
HARRINGTON	...	Boxes or buckets.
HAVANT	...	No special type.
HEAGE	...	Ashpits allowed.
HELSTON	...	Ashpits allowed.
HIGHBRIDGE	...	No special type.
HOLME	...	No special type.
HOLSWORTHY	...	No special type.
HORNCASTLE	...	No special type.
HOYLANDSWAINE	...	No special type.
HUYTON WITH ROBY		Ashpits permitted.
ILMINSTER	...	No special type.
KIDWELLY	...	No special type.
KINGTON	...	Covered ashpits.

Type of Receptacle required in New Houses—*continued.*

KIRKBY LONSDALE	Covered ashpits still permitted, but bins recommended.
KIRKLINGTON	Wet ashpits permitted.
CUM UPSLAND	
KNIGHTON ...	No special type.
LEADGATE ...	Ashpits permitted.
LEDBURY ...	No special type.
LEISTON CUM	No special type.
SIZEWELL	
LEPTON ...	Fixed covered ashpits.
LLANDOVERY ...	No special type.
LLANDRINDOD	Ashpits or galvanised bins.
WELLS	
LLANFRECHFA	Buckets are permitted.
UPPER	
LLANFYLLIN ...	Ashpits permitted.
LLANGEFNI... ..	Ashpits permitted.
LLANGOLLEN ...	Moveable bins required in the town, but ashpits are allowed in the outer district.
LONG SUTTON ...	No special type.
LOSTWITHIEL ...	No special type.
LUDGVAN ...	Covered ashpits.
LYME REGIS ...	No special type.
MACHYNLLETH ...	Ashpits are permitted.
MASHAM ...	Ashpits are permitted.
METHLEY ...	Ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
MIDGLEY ...	No special type.
MINEHEAD ...	A moveable receptacle.
MONK BRETTON ...	No special type.
NEWCASTLE EMLYN	Ashpits permitted.
NEW HUNSTANTON	No special type.
NEW MILL ...	No special type.
NEWNHAM ...	A moveable receptacle.
NEWPORT (SALOP)...	A moveable receptacle.
NEW QUAY ...	Ashpits permitted.
NORTHALLERTON ...	Dry ashpits permitted.
NORTH DARLEY ...	Dry ashpits permitted.
OAKWORTH ...	Hard wood tubs under cover.
OKEHAMPTON ...	Ashpits are still permitted.
OTTERY SAINT MARY	Brick ashpits.
OUNDLE ...	No special type.
OXENHOPE ...	Hard wood tubs placed under cover.
PADSTOW ...	No special type.
PHILLACK ...	Pails with covers required.
POCKLINGTON ...	Wet ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.
PORTISHEAD ...	Ashpits permitted.
POULTON LE FYLDE	Galvanised-iron bins usually provided, but no compulsion.
PREESALL ...	Pails are required.
PRESTEIGNE ...	Ashpits permitted.
RADSTOCK ...	Ashpits are required by the byelaws, but plans showing no provision for refuse storage have been passed.
RAINFORD ...	Ashpits.
RICHMOND (YORKS)	No special type.
RISHWORTH ...	No special type.
ROMSEY ...	Fixed ashpits or suitable moveable receptacles.
ROSS ...	Covered bins or boxes.
ROTHBURY ...	No special type.
ROYSTON (HERTS) ...	Galvanised-iron bins recommended, but not compulsory.
RUSKINGTON ...	No special type.
SAINT AUSTELL ...	No special type.
SAINT HELENS	Ashpits or covered iron bins.
(ISLE OF WIGHT)	
SALCOMBE ...	Ashpits or moveable receptacles.
SANDWICH ...	No special type.
SAXMUNDHAM ...	No special type.



Type of Receptacle required in New Houses—*continued*.

SEATON	...	Galvanised buckets.
SEGHILL	...	Privy middens.
SHAFTESBURY	...	No special type.
SHANKLIN	...	No special type.
SHAP	...	Privy middens.
SHELLEY	...	Privy middens.
SHORT HEATH	...	Fixed brick receptacles.
SILSDEN	...	Fixed ashpits.
SOUTH MOLTON	...	No special type.
SOYLAND	...	No special type.
STAINLAND WITH OLD LINDLEY		Dry ashplaces.
STEVENAGE	...	No special type.
STOWMARKET	...	Covered bins or fixed ashpits.
STOW ON THE WOLD		No special type.
STREET	...	No special type.
TARPORLEY...	...	Dry ashpits.
TENBY	...	No special type.
TENTERDEN...	...	No special type.
THURLSTONE	...	No special type.
TICKHILL	...	Wet ashpits.
TOW LAW	...	Ashclosets.
TOWYN	...	Ashpits or moveable receptacles.
TRAWDEN	...	Covered ashpits or ashbins.
USK	...	A suitable covered moveable receptacle.
WADEBRIDGE	...	Suitable moveable receptacles.
WALSOKEN	...	No special type.
WANTAGE	...	No special type.
WARBLINGTON	...	Ashpits permitted.
WAREHAM	...	Ashpits are allowed.
WATCHET	...	No special type.
WELLS NEXT THE SEA		A galvanised-iron pail.
WESTBURY	...	No special type.
WESTBURY ON SEVERN		Any moveable receptacle.
WHEATLEY (OXON)		Any moveable receptacle.
WHITLEY UPPER	...	Covered ashpits.
WHITTLESEY	...	Ashpits permitted.
WIGTON	...	Covered ashpits.
WILTON	...	Ashpits are permitted.
WINTERTON	...	No special type ; ashpit or ashbin permitted.
WITNEY	...	No special type.
WIVELISCOMBE	...	No special type.
WOODBIDGE	...	Galvanised receptacles.
YEARDSLEY CUM WHALEY		No special type.
YNYSCHYNHAIARN	...	Covered ashpits or galvanised-iron bins.

## COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

## 1.—Towns Scavenged by Contract.

In many towns refuse is collected and removed from the whole district, or at least from the densely populated parts of it, by the Council's own men. In the following districts, however, the chief, or a large part of the district is scavenged by contract:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (12 Towns).

EAST HAM...	...	The collection by Council, but the cartage by contract.
EDMONTON	...	All by contract.
GILLINGHAM	...	Partly by Council and partly by contract.

Towns Scavenged by Contract—*continued*.

LEYTON ... ..	All by contract.
MERTHYR TYDFIL...	All by 4 contractors.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.	11,112 portable receptacles are scavenged by contract.
NEWPORT (MON.) ...	All by contract.
PLYMOUTH ... ..	3,000 houses in northern part of Borough by contract.
RHONDDA ... ..	Three-fourths of the district by contract.
TYNEMOUTH ... ..	Half of the refuse by contract.
WEST BROMWICH ...	Wet ashpits by contract.
WILLESDEN... ..	All by contract.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns (34 Towns).

ABERSYCHAN ... ..	Two wards by Council and two wards by contract.
ASHINGTON... ..	All by contract.
BARRY ... ..	The collection by Council, but haulage by contract.
BEDLINGTONSHIRE ...	The collection by contract in part of district.
BEDWELLYT ... ..	The collection by contract, except in two wards where the work is done by the Council.
BLAYDON ... ..	All by contract.
CAERPHILLY ... ..	2 wards by Council and 5 wards by contract.
DOVER ... ..	All by contract.
ERITH ... ..	Collection by Council, but haulage by contractor.
FINCHLEY ... ..	All by contract.
GELLIGAER ... ..	Partly by Council and partly by contract.
GOOLE ... ..	All by contract.
GRANTHAM ... ..	All by contract.
GRAVESEND... ..	Collection by Council, but haulage by contract.
HENDON ... ..	In one ward the collection is by contract.
HOVE ... ..	All by contract.
ILKESTON ... ..	All by contract.
JARROW ... ..	All by contract.
LLANELLY ... ..	Haulage by contract.
LOUGHBOROUGH ...	Horses provided by contract.
MAESTEG ... ..	Partly by contract and partly by the Council.
MAIDSTONE ... ..	All by contract.
MOUNTAIN ASH ... ..	All by contract.
OLDBURY ... ..	All by contract.
PONTYPRIDD ... ..	Partly by contract and partly by the Council.
ROWLEY REGIS ... ..	All by contract.
SALISBURY ... ..	About one-eighth is collected by contract.
SOUTHALL NORWOOD	Horses provided by contract.
STANLEY (DURHAM)	All by contract.
SUTTON IN ASHFIELD	All by contract.
TAUNTON ... ..	Horses provided by contract.
WEDNESBURY ... ..	All by contract.
WOKING ... ..	All by contract.
WOLSTANTON UNITED	All by contract, except in the Chesterton District.

## III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (130 Towns).

ABERCARN ... ..	All by contract.
ALFRETON ... ..	By contract in three wards. The Butterley Co. do the scavenging in the Ironville ward.
AMMANFORD ... ..	All by contract.
ANNFIELD PLAIN ...	All by contract.
ARDSLEY ... ..	All by contract.
ARNOLD ... ..	All by contract.
ASPULL ... ..	All by contract.
AUDENSHAW ... ..	All by contract.
BANGOR ... ..	All by contract.
BARTON UPON HUMBER	All by six contractors.
BENFIELDSIDE ... ..	All by contract.



Towns Scavenged by Contract—*continued*.

BEVERLEY ...	...	All by contract.
BEXLEY ...	...	All by contract.
BISHOP AUCKLAND		The refuse from ashpits and ashclosets is placed in the streets by the Council's own men, where it is allowed to remain until carted away by a contractor. The collection of refuse from tins, &c., is made by contract.
BLAENAVON ...	...	Partly by contract and partly by the Council.
BOLSOVER ...	...	All by contract.
BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES		All by contract.
BRENTWOOD ...	...	All by contract.
BRIERLEY HILL ...	...	The ashpits are emptied by contract.
BRIXHAM ...	...	All by contract.
BUCKLEY ...	...	All by contract.
CHERITON ...	...	All by contract.
CHESHUNT ...	...	All by contract.
CHINGFORD ...	...	All by contract.
CLAY CROSS ...	...	About 25 per cent. of the houses are scavenged by contract.
CLEVEDON ...	...	All by contract.
CLITHEROE ...	...	Partly by Council and partly by contract.
COLWYN BAY AND COLWYN		Collection by Council, team labour by contract.
CONGLETON ...	...	By contract, Council's men being in charge.
CRAMLINGTON ...	...	Partly by contract and partly by Council.
CROOK ...	...	Partly by contract and partly by Council.
EARSDON ...	...	All by contract.
EAST AND WEST MOLESEY		Partly by contract and partly by Council.
EASTLEIGH AND BISHOPSTOKE		Partly by contract and partly by Council.
EAST STONEHOUSE		Jointly by Council and contractor.
ELY ...	...	The Council provide waggons and carts and a contractor horses and men.
FALMOUTH ...	...	All by contract.
FAREHAM ...	...	All by contract.
FESTINIOG ...	...	All by contract.
FORMBY ...	...	Collection by Council, team labour by contract.
FRIMLEY ...	...	By Council in the North Ward and by contract in the South Ward.
GLYNCORWG ...	...	One part by Council and other parts by contract.
GOSFORTH ...	...	All by contract.
GREAT CROSBY ...	...	Carts, horses and drivers are contracted for.
HANDSWORTH (YORKS)		All by contract.
HARPENDEN ...	...	All by contract.
HAVERFORDWEST ...	...	All by contract.
HAWORTH ...	...	All by contract.
HESSLE ...	...	All by contract.
HETTON ...	...	Collection by Council, cartage by contract.
HOLBEACH ...	...	All by contract.
HOLMFIRTH ...	...	Nightsoil is collected by contract in most of district.
HOLYHEAD ...	...	All by contract.
HORSFORTH ...	...	All by contract.
HOUGHTON LE SPRING		By the Council in 4 divisions of the district and by contract in 2 divisions.
HUTHWAITE ...	...	Nightsoil is collected by contract.
ILFRACOMBE ...	...	All by contract.
ITCHEN ...	...	Partly by the Council, partly by contract and partly by the owners and occupiers.
KIDSGROVE ...	...	By the Council in the Kidsgrove Ward and by contract in the Newchapel Ward.
KNOTTINGLEY ...	...	All by contract.
LEYLAND ...	...	Collection by Council, team labour hired.
LITHERLAND ...	...	Collection by Council, cartage by contract.

Towns Scavenged by Contract—*continued.*

LITTLE HULTON	...	All by contract.
LIVERSEDGE	...	Partly by the Council and partly by contract.
LOFTUS	...	All by contract.
LOUGHTON	...	Collection by Council, cartage by contract.
LOUTH	...	All by contract.
MANSFIELD	...	All by contract.
WOODHOUSE		
MARYPORT	...	In one part of the district by a contractor with Council's own men in charge of the carts and elsewhere by contract.
MATLOCK	...	By a contractor assisted by the Council's men.
MYNYDDISLWYN	...	Partly by Council and partly by contract.
NEATH	...	Collection by Council, haulage by contract.
NEWARK	...	All by contract.
NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT)		All by contract.
NORTHAM	...	Partly by the Council and partly by contract.
NORTHWICH	...	All by contract.
OSSETT	...	Collection by Council, team labour by contract.
PORTSLADE BY SEA	...	All by contract.
QUARRY BANK	...	All by contract.
QUEENSBURY	...	All by contract.
RAMSBOTTOM	...	By contract at Summerseat.
RHYL	...	The collection by the Council, cartage by contract.
RHYMNEY	...	By the Council at Rhymney and by contract at Abertysswg.
RICKMANSWORTH	...	All by contract.
ROTHWELL (YORKS)	...	Collection by the Council, haulage by contract.
RUISLIP	...	All by contract.
NORTHWOOD		
RUSHDEN	...	Collection by the Council, haulage by contract.
RYTON	...	All by contract.
SADDLEWORTH	...	Partly by contract and partly by the Council.
SAINT ALBANS	...	All by contract.
SEAHAM HARBOUR	...	Collection by the Council, haulage by contract.
SEATON DELAVAL	...	All by contract.
SEVENOAKS	...	Collection by the Council, horses by contract.
SHEERNESS	...	Collection by the Council, but the horses and drivers are hired.
SHEPSHED	...	All by contract.
SHEPTON MALLETT	...	All by contract.
SHERBORNE	...	All by contract.
SHOEBURYNESSE	...	All by contract.
SKELTON AND BROTTON		Major portion by contract.
SLEAFORD	...	All by contract.
SLOUGH	...	Collection by the Council, the horses being hired.
SMALLTHORNE	...	Partly by the Council and partly by contract.
SPENNYMOOR	...	All by contract.
SPRINGHEAD	...	All by contract.
STANDISH WITH LANGTREE.		All by contract.
STANLEY (YORKS)	...	All by contract.
STOCKSBRIDGE	...	All by contract.
STROUD	...	By a contractor assisted by the Council's men.
SURBITON	...	All by contract.
TANFIELD	...	All by contract.
TILBURY	...	All by contract, the Council providing a cart and man.
TOTTINGTON	...	All by contract.
UPHOLLAND	...	Partly by the Council and partly by contract.
VENTNOR	...	All by contract.
WALMER	...	All by contract.
WALTON LE DALE	...	16 per cent. is done by contract.
WANSTEAD	...	All by contract.



Towns Scavenged by Contract—*continued*.

WEALDSTONE	...	Partly by the Council and partly by contract.
WEETSLADE	...	All by contract.
WENLOCK	...	Partly by contract and partly by occupiers.
WESTHOUGHTON	...	By contract in 8 districts and by the Council in 6 districts.
WHEATLEY (YORKS)		All by contract.
WHITSTABLE	...	All by contract.
WILLINGTON	...	All by contract.
WINDERMERE	...	All by contract.
WINSFORD	...	Collection by Council, team labour by contract.
WISBECH	...	All by contract.
WOODFORD	...	All by contract.
WORSLEY	...	All by contract.
YEADON	...	Collection by Council, team labour by contract.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (158 Towns).

ALFORD	...	All by contract.
ALSAGER	...	All by contract.
AMBLECOTE	...	All by contract.
AMPTHILL	...	The collection is made by contract, the Council's men being in charge.
ASHBURTON	...	All by contract.
ASHBY WOULDs	...	All by contract.
ASPATRIA	...	All by contract.
BAKEWELL	...	Collection by the Council and cartage by contract.
BALDOCK	...	All by contract.
BAMPTON	...	All by contract.
BEACONSFIELD	...	Collection by the Council, cartage by contract.
BEDWAS AND		All by contract.
MACHEN		
BETTWS Y COED	...	All by contract.
BLANDFORD FORUM		Partly by the Council and partly by contract.
BRACEBRIDGE	...	All by contract.
BRADFORD ON AVON		All by contract.
BRAMPTON AND		By contract in 3 wards and by Council in 1 ward.
WALTON		
BRIGHTLINGSEA	...	All by contract.
BUCKFASTLEIGH	...	All by contract.
BUCKHURST HILL...		Collection by Council's men, carts hired.
BUDLEIGH		All by contract.
SALTERTON		
BULKINGTON	...	All by contract.
BURNHAM	...	All by contract.
BURNHAM ON		All by contract.
CROUCH		
CAERLEON	...	All by contract.
CALLINGTON	...	All by contract.
CALVERLEY	...	Collection by the Council, carts being hired.
CARNFORTH...	...	All by contract.
CHORLEYWOOD	...	All by contract.
COTTINGHAM	...	All by contract.
CREDITON	...	All by contract.
CRICCIETH	...	All by contract.
CROWLE	...	All by contract.
CWMAMMAN	...	All by contract.
DOWNHAM MARKET		All by contract.
DRIGHLINGTON	...	All by contract.
EAST COWES	...	All by contract.
EPPING	...	All by contract.
FLEET	...	The Council employ a contractor, but many occupiers prefer to dispose of the refuse on their gardens.
FLOCKTON	...	Partly by Council and partly by contract.
FOWEY	...	By contract in town part.

Towns Scavenged by Contract—*continued.*

FRINTON ON SEA ...	All by contract.
GARFORTH ...	All by contract.
GILDERSOME ...	All by contract.
GODMANCHESTER ...	By Council's men assisted by contractor.
GREASBROUGH ...	All by contract.
GREAT TORRINGTON	All by contract.
GUISELEY ...	All by contract.
HADLEIGH ...	By contractor, assisted by Council's men.
HAMPTON WICK ...	All by contract.
HARRINGTON ...	All by contract.
HASLEMERE ...	By Council in town and by contract in Grayswood district.
HAYES ...	Collection by Council, horses and drivers supplied by contract.
HEDON ...	All by contract.
HELSTON ...	Partly by contract.
HIGHAM FERRERS...	All by contract.
HIGHBRIDGE ...	All by contract.
HIGHER BEBINGTON	All by contract.
HIPPERHOLME ...	By the Council, team labour being hired.
HOLSWORTHY ...	All by contract.
HONITON ...	All by contract.
HOYLANDSWAINE ...	All by contract.
HUNSWORTH ...	All by contract.
ILMINSTER ...	All by contract.
IVYBRIDGE ...	All by contract.
KINGSBRIDGE ...	All by contract.
KIRKBURTON ...	Partly by contract and partly by Council.
LEADGATE ...	90 per cent. collected by contractor engaged by colliery company and supervised by the Council's Inspector.
LEES ...	All by contract.
LEISTON CUM SIZEWELL	All by contract.
LINSLADE ...	Partly by Council and partly by contract.
LLANFYLLIN ...	By contractor with the assistance of Council's men.
LLANGOLLEN ...	By Council and by contract.
LLANIDLOES ...	All by contract.
LLANWRTYD WELLS	Contractor provides horse and cart, but the Council supply the men.
LLANRWST ...	All by contract.
LOSTWITHIEL ...	All by contract.
LYDD ...	All by contract.
LYMINGTON...	All by contract.
LYNTON ...	By contractor assisted by the Council's men.
MADRON ...	By the Council and by contract.
MARKET RASEN ...	All by contract.
MARLBOROUGH ...	By the Council and by contract.
MARLOW ...	By Council and by contract.
MELKSHAM...	Collection by Council, team labour by contract.
METHLEY ...	All by contract.
MIDDLEWICH ...	Collection by Council, team labour by contract.
MONK BRETTON ...	All by contract.
MONTGOMERY ...	All by contract.
MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE	All by contract.
MYTHOLMROYD ...	Collection by Council, team labour hired.
NAILSWORTH ...	All by contract.
NARBERTH ...	All by contract.
NEWBIGGIN BY THE SEA	All by contract.
NEW MILL ...	Partly by Council, but chiefly by contract.
NEWQUAY ...	The Council's men, but horses and carts by contract.
NEW ROMNEY ...	All by contract.
NEYLAND ...	All by contract.



Towns Scavenged by Contract—*continued.*

OADBY ... ..	All by contract.
OAKWORTH ... ..	All by contract.
OTTERY SAINT MARY	All by contract.
OULTON BROAD ... ..	All by contract.
OXENHOPE ... ..	All by contract.
PADSTOW ... ..	All by contract.
PENRYN ... ..	All by contract.
PETERSFIELD ... ..	All by contract.
PICKERING ... ..	Partly by contract, partly by occupiers.
PORTISHEAD ... ..	All by contract.
PRESTEIGNE ... ..	All by contract.
QUEENBOROUGH ... ..	All by contract.
QUORNDON ... ..	All by contract.
RAINFORD ... ..	Partly by Council and partly by contract.
ROMSEY ... ..	All by contract.
ROXBYS CUM RISBY...	Partly by Council, partly by contract.
ROYSTON (HERTS) ...	All by contract.
RUGELEY ... ..	All by contract.
RYE... ..	All by contract.
SAINT IVES (HUNTS)	All by contract.
SAINT NEOTS ... ..	All by contract.
SALTASH ... ..	All by contract.
SALTBURN BY THE	All by contract.
SEA	
SANDGATE ... ..	All by contract.
SAWBRIDGEWORTH ...	All by contract.
SEGILL ... ..	All by contract.
SHAFTESBURY ... ..	All by contract.
SHANKLIN ... ..	All by contract.
SHELF ... ..	All by contract.
SHERINGHAM ... ..	Team labour hired.
SHORT HEATH ... ..	All by contract.
SOUTHOWRAM ... ..	All by contract.
SOUTHWICK... ..	All by contract.
STOW ON THE WOLD	All by contract.
STRATTON AND BUDE	All by contract.
SUNBURY ON	All by contract.
THAMES	
TENBY ... ..	All by contract.
TETBURY ... ..	All by contract.
THURLSTONE ... ..	All by contract.
TICKHILL ... ..	All by contract.
TORPOINT ... ..	All by contract.
TOTNES ... ..	All by contract.
TOW LAW ... ..	All by contract.
TOWYN ... ..	By contract at Towyn and Aberdovey.
TRAWDEN ... ..	All by contract.
TRING ... ..	Collection by Council, haulage by contract.
UCKFIELD ... ..	All by contract.
USK... ..	All by contract.
WALSOKEN ... ..	All by contract.
WALTON ON THE	All by contract.
NAZE	
WANTAGE ... ..	All by contract.
WAREHAM ... ..	All by contract.
WARSOP ... ..	All by contract.
WESTBURY ... ..	All by contract.
WINTERTON ... ..	Nightsoil from pan closets removed by contract.
WITHERNSEA ... ..	All by contract.
WITHNELL... ..	By contract at Withnell Fold.
WIVELISCOMBE ... ..	All by contract.
WOODSTOCK ... ..	All by contract.
YIEWSLEY ... ..	All by contract.

## 2.—Towns Scavenged by Occupiers.

In the following cases occupiers remove and dispose of their own refuse in a large part of the district. In some instances byelaws regulating the work are in force, in others there are no restrictions :—

I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (Nil).

II.—144 Smaller Towns (1 Town).

GLOSSOP ... ... Voluntary system. The Council's men collect when orders are given by occupiers.

III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (4 Towns).

COALVILLE ... ... The occupier is responsible for the collection, but on request the Council's men do the work at occupier's expense.

DAWLEY ... ... The occupier is responsible for the collection, but the Council provide a horse and cart and do the work, charging the occupier cost price.

NORTH BROMSGROVE The removal of refuse is carried out chiefly by the occupier.

WENLOCK ... ... In the Madeley Ward all refuse is collected by a contractor, as is also the refuse from the 12 public ashpits in the Broseley Ward. In the remainder of the district the refuse is removed and disposed of by the occupiers.

IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (52 Towns).

ALVASTON AND OCCUPIERS perform scavenging twice a year.  
BOULTON

APPLEBY ... ... The Council scavenge moveable receptacles (270 cases) by arrangement with, and at the cost of, the occupiers. In 162 other cases the occupiers make their own arrangements for removal.

AWRE ... ... Occupiers dispose of their own refuse.

BARKISLAND ... ... Refuse is removed by occupiers from tubs fortnightly and from privy ashpits at least every six months.

• BASLOW AND OCCUPIERS collect and dispose of refuse into 3 public  
BUBNELL ashpits, which are scavenged by a contractor.

BETHESDA... ... The Council scavenge the houses in the main street, but elsewhere occupiers dispose of their own refuse on gardens, &c.

BIRKENSHAW ... ... Occupiers perform scavenging.

BROUGHTON ... ... Occupiers perform scavenging.

COLEFORD ... ... In most cases occupiers perform scavenging; in others it is done by the Council.

COMPSTALL ... ... All refuse is collected by occupiers.

DISS ... ... The occupiers are responsible for removal of refuse, but the Council pay a scavenger a retaining fee of £10 per year, and he will remove refuse on the payment of a further fee by the householder.

ELLESMERE ... ... Removed by occupiers when occasion demands.

EYE ... ... Removed by occupiers when occasion demands.

GLEMSFORD ... ... No public collection; all scavenging by occupiers.

GREENFORD ... ... Occupiers perform scavenging.

HANDFORTH ... ... Occupiers perform scavenging.

HINDERWELL ... ... Occupiers perform scavenging.

HOLLINGWORTH ... ... Occupiers are responsible for collection of refuse, but the Council are willing to do this work on payment.

HORNCastle ... ... Occupiers of houses served by 48 wet and 170 dry ashpits dispose of own refuse.



Towns Scavenged by Occupiers—*continued*.

KINGSBURY	...	All scavenging is carried out by occupiers.
KIRKLINGTON		All scavenging is carried out by occupiers.
CUM UPSLAND		
LLANFAIRFECHAN		Partly by the Council and partly by occupiers.
LLANFYLLIN	...	One private owner removes refuse from the 74 houses owned by him. Elsewhere a contractor does the work.
LUDGVAN	...	All scavenging is performed by occupiers.
MALLWYD	...	By Council and occupiers.
MASHAM	...	By occupier. From bins and boxes monthly; otherwise, 3 or 4 times per annum.
MIDGLEY	...	Occupiers perform scavenging periodically.
NEWCASTLE EMLYN		Refuse is required to be removed frequently.
NEWNHAM	...	Occupiers perform scavenging.
NORTH DARLEY	...	Partly by occupiers, partly by Council's men.
PERRY BARR	...	Occupiers perform scavenging.
PICKERING	...	Occupiers remove refuse from fixed receptacles (87 per cent. of the total).
RADSTOCK	...	By occupiers.
RISHWORTH	...	By occupiers.
ROTHBURY	...	By occupiers.
SAXMUNDHAM	...	By occupiers.
SCALBY	...	By occupiers.
SCAMMONDEN	...	By occupiers.
SOUTH DARLEY	...	By occupiers.
SOWERBY	...	By occupiers.
SOYLAND	...	By occupiers.
TARPORLEY	...	By occupiers.
WELLS NEXT THE SEA		Partly by occupiers.
WESTBURY ON SEVERN		By occupiers.
WHEATLEY (OXON)		By occupiers.
WHITLEY UPPER	...	By occupiers at irregular intervals.
WHITTLESEY	...	By occupiers.
WINDLESHAM	...	By occupiers in a large proportion of the houses.
WINTERTON	...	Ashpits by occupiers.
WIRKSWORTH	...	By occupiers.
WROTHAM	...	By occupiers.
YEARDSLEY CUM WHALEY		By occupiers.

**3.—Type of Cart used where Public Scavenging is carried out.**

Covered carts are generally used, or if open carts are used they are covered with waterproof sheets when full. In the following districts, however, open carts are said to be used, and it is not stated that they are covered with sheets when full:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (21 Towns).

ABERDARE	...	
BARNSLEY	...	Some open carts.
BIRKENHEAD	...	Open carts for nightsoil.
BIRMINGHAM	...	Open carts for nightsoil.
BOLTON	...	Both covered and open carts.
DARLINGTON	...	Covered carts used as far as possible.
DERBY	...	Only a few.
DUDLEY	...	Both covered and open carts.
GRIMSBY	...	Covered carts used in windy weather.
IPSWICH	...	Outlying parts of Borough only, and the refuse is covered with nets.

Type of Cart Used—*continued*.

MERTHYR TYDFIL	...	Carts originally had covers, but they are now broken off.
NEWCASTLE UPON	...	
TYNE	...	
NORTHAMPTON	...	
SAINT HELENS	...	Open carts for ashpit refuse.
SOUTHAMPTON	...	Both covered and open carts.
SOUTH SHIELDS	...	Both covered and open carts.
STOCKTON ON TEES	...	Both covered and open carts.
SUNDERLAND	...	Open carts for ashpit refuse.
WALSALL	...	
WEST HAM	...	Both covered and open carts.
WEST HARTLEPOOL	...	Both covered and open carts.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns (26 Towns).

ABERSYCHAN	...	
ABERTILLERY	...	
BEDLINGTONSHIRE	...	
BEDWELLY	...	
BLYTH	...	
CAERPHILLY	...	Open carts in 4 wards.
CANNOCK	...	
CHESTER	...	One-fourth of carts are open.
DONCASTER	...	Open carts for contents of privy middens and dry ashpits.
GLOSSOP	...	Both covered and open carts.
HEBBURN	...	
HYDE	...	
INCE IN	...	
MAKERFIELD	...	
JARROW	...	
LLANELLY	...	
OGMORE AND GARW	...	Both covered and open.
PONTYPRIDD	...	Both covered and open.
ROWLEY REGIS	...	
SCARBOROUGH	...	
STAFFORD	...	
TIPTON	...	
TREDEGAR	...	
WEDNESBURY	...	Both covered and open.
WOLSTANTON	...	Both covered and open.
UNITED	...	
WORKINGTON	...	Both covered and open.
WORKSOP	...	

## III.—482 Towns with populations between 5,000 and 20,000 (163 Towns).

ABERAVON	...	
ABERGAVENNY	...	One covered, remainder open.
ALFRETON	...	
ALNWICK	...	Except in windy weather.
AMMANFORD	...	
ARDSLEY	...	
ARDSLEY EAST	...	
AND WEST	...	
ARLECDON AND	...	
FRIZINGTON	...	
ARNOLD	...	
ASHFORD	...	Except in windy weather.
ASPULL	...	
AUDLEY	...	
BAILDON	...	
BALBY WITH	...	Open carts for nightsoil.

HEXTHORPE



Type of Cart Used—*continued*.

BANBURY	...	
BARTON UPON		
HUMBER		
BENFIELDSDIE	...	
BENTLEY WITH		
ARKSEY		
BIDDULPH	...	
BIGGLESWADE	...	Both covered and open.
BISHOP AUCKLAND		
BLAENAVON	...	
BOLLINGTON	...	
BOLSOVER	...	
BOLTON UPON		
DEARNE		
BRANDON AND		
BYSHOTTLES		
BRECKNOCK	...	
BREDBURY AND		
ROMILEY		
BRIDGNORTH	...	
BRIDGWATER	...	
BRIDPORT	...	
BRIERLEY HILL	...	
BRITON FERRY	...	
BRIXHAM	...	
BRYNMAWR	...	
BUCKLEY	...	
CAMBORNE	...	Both covered and open carts.
CARLTON	...	
CARMARTHEN	...	
CHERTSEY	...	
CHINGFORD	...	
CLAY CROSS	...	
CONGLETON	...	
CRAMLINGTON	...	
CUDWORTH ...	...	
DARFIELD	...	
DARLASTON	...	One covered and one open cart.
DARTON	...	
DEVIZES	...	One covered and two open carts.
DORKING	...	
DROYLSDEN	...	Open cart for nightsoil.
EARSDON ...	...	
EASTLEIGH AND		Both covered and open carts.
BISHOPSTOKE		
FEATHERSTONE	...	Both covered and open carts.
FELIXSTOWE AND		Both covered and open carts.
WALTON		
FESTINIOG	...	
GLYNCORWG	...	Contractor's carts are open.
GOLBORNE	...	
GOLCAR	...	
HANDSWORTH		
(YORKS)		
HASLINGDEN	...	
HAWORTH	...	
HAYDOCK	...	
HAZEL GROVE		
AND BRAMHALL		
HEANOR	...	
HETTON	...	

Type of Cart Used—*continued.*

HINCKLEY	...	Both covered and open carts.
HOLBEACH	...	
HOLMFIRTH	...	
HONLEY	...	
HORSHAM	...	
HOYLAND	NETHER	
HUTHWAITE	...	Open carts for house refuse.
IRLAM	...	
KEARSLEY	...	
KIDSGROVE	...	
KINGSWOOD	...	
KIRKBY IN		
	ASHFIELD	
KNOTTINGLEY	...	
LATHOM AND		
	BURSCOUGH	
LEYLAND	...	
LICHFIELD	...	
LITTLE HULTON	...	
LITTLE LEVER	...	
LOFTUS	... ..	All covered but one.
LOUTH	... ..	
LUDLOW	... ..	
LYE AND		Both covered and open carts.
	WOLLESCOTE	
MANSFIELD		Open carts for house refuse.
	WOODHOUSE	
MARGAM	...	One covered cart, remainder open.
MELTHAM	...	
MIDSOMER	NORTON	
MILLOM	...	
MONMOUTH	...	
MYNYDDISLWYN	...	
NEWBURN	...	Both covered and open carts.
NEWHAVEN	...	
NEWTOWN AND		
	LLANLLWCHAIARN	
NORMANTON	...	
NORTH		
	BROMSGROVE	
NORTHWICH	...	
OAKENGATES	...	
OSWESTRY	...	
PAUL	... ..	Both covered and open carts.
PEMBROKE	... ..	
PRESCOT	... ..	Both covered and open carts.
QUARRY BANK	...	
QUEENSBURY	...	
RAMSBOTTOM	... ..	Both covered and open carts.
RAMSEY	... ..	
RAWMARSH	...	Open carts for wet refuse.
REDCAR	... ..	Open carts for ashpit refuse.
RIPLEY	... ..	
RISCA	... ..	
RISHTON	... ..	
ROTHWELL (YORKS)		
ROYSTON (YORKS)		Both open and covered carts.
RUSHDEN	... ..	
RYDE	... ..	Open carts sometimes.
SADDLEWORTH	...	
SAINT JUST	...	



Type of Cart Used—*continued*.

SANDBACH	...	
SEATON DELAVAL	...	
SHEPSHED	...	
SHERBORNE	...	
SHILDON	...	
SKELMERSDALE	...	
SLAITHWAITE	...	
SMALLTHORNE	...	
SPALDING	...	Covered with cloths in windy weather.
SPENNYMOOR	...	
SPRINGHEAD	...	
STANDISH WITH LANGTREE		
STANLEY (YORKS)		
STOCKSBRIDGE	...	
STONE	...	
STOURBRIDGE	...	
SWADLINCOTE DISTRICT		
SWINTON	...	
TAMWORTH	...	
TANFIELD	...	
TIVERTON	...	
TOTTINGTON	...	
TURTON	...	Both covered and open carts.
TYLDESLEY WITH SHAKERLEY		
UPHOLLAND	...	
UTTOXETER	...	Both covered and open carts.
WALTON UPON THAMES		
WATH UPON DEARNE		
WEDNESFIELD	...	
WEETSLADE	...	
WELLINGTON (SALOP)		Waterproof covers used in windy weather.
WELSHPOOL	...	
WENLOCK	...	
WEST BRIDGFORD		
WHEATLEY (YORKS)		
WHICKHAM	...	
WHITTINGTON AND NEWBOLD		
WHITWOOD	...	
WOMBWELL	...	
WORSEBOROUGH	...	
YEADON	...	
YEOVIL	...	Only one covered van used.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (208 Towns).

ALFORD	...	
ALTOFTS	...	
AMBLE	...	
AMBLECOTE	...	
APPLEBY	...	
ASHBURTON	...	
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH		Open cart for ashes.
ASHBY WOULDs	...	Open cart for ashes.
BAKEWELL	...	
BALDOCK	...	

Type of Cart Used—*continued.*

BAMPTON	...	
BARNARD CASTLE	...	
BATTLE	...	
BEAUMARIS	...	
BEDWAS AND		
MACHEN		
BETTWS Y COED	...	
BETHESDA	...	One uncovered cart.
BEWDLEY	...	
BILLINGE	...	
BISHOPS CASTLE	...	
BLACKROD	...	
BONSALL	...	
BOURNE	...	
BOWDON	...	Open carts for ashpit refuse.
BRACEBRIDGE	...	
BRAMPTON AND		
WALTON		
BRIGHTLINGSEA	...	
BROMBOROUGH	...	
BROMYARD	...	
BRUMBY AND		
FRODINGHAM		
BUCKFASTLEIGH	...	
BUDLEIGH		
SALTERTON		
BUGLAWTON	...	
BUILTH WELLS	...	
BURLEY IN		
WHARFEDALE		
BURRY PORT	...	
CAERLEON	...	
CALLINGTON	...	
CARNFORTH	...	
CHARD	...	One open and one covered cart.
CHEPSTOW	...	
CHIPPING NORTON		
CHURCH STRETTON		
CLAYTON	...	
CLAYTON WEST	...	
COWBRIDGE	...	
CREDITON	...	
CREWKERNE	...	
CRICCIETH	...	
CROWLE	...	
CUCKFIELD	...	
CWMAMMAN	...	
DAVENTRY	...	
DAWLISH	...	One open and one covered cart.
DENBY AND		
CUMBERWORTH		
DENHOLME	...	
DODWORTH	...	
DRIFHLINGTON	...	
DRONFIELD	...	
EASTWOOD	...	
EMLEY	...	
FARNLEY TYAS	...	
FISHGUARD	...	
FLEET	...	
FLOCKTON	...	



Type of Cart Used—*continued.*

GARFORTH	...	
GILDERSOME	...	
GODMANCHESTER	...	
GRASMERE	...	
GREASBROUGH	...	
GREAT TORRINGTON		
GUISELEY	...	
GUNTHWAITE AND		
INGBIRCHWORTH		
HADLEIGH...	...	
HAM	...	
HARRINGTON	...	
HASLEMERE	...	Open carts used by contractor.
HAVANT	...	
HAVERHILL	...	
HAY	...	
HAYLE	...	
HEAGE	...	
HIGHAM	FERRERS	
HIGHBRIDGE	...	
HIPPERHOLME	...	
HOLME	...	
HOLME CULTRAM	...	
HOLSWORTHY	...	
HOLYWELL	...	
HORNCASTLE	...	
HOYLANDSWAINE		
HUNSWORTH	...	
HUYTON WITH ROBY		
ILMINSTER	...	
IVYBRIDGE	...	
KIDWELLY	...	
KINGSBRIDGE	...	
KINGTON	...	
KIRKBURTON	...	
KIRKBY LONSDALE		
KIRKHEATON	...	
LAMPETER	...	
LEADGATE	...	
LEDBURY	...	
LEPTON	...	
LINSLADE	...	
LISKEARD	...	
LITTLE CROSBY	...	
LLANDILO	...	
LLANDOVERY	...	
LLANGFNI	...	
LLANIDLOES	...	
LLANWRTYD WELLS		
LLANWRST	...	
LONGRIDGE	...	
LOSTWITHIEL	...	
LYDD	...	
LYME REGIS	...	
LYMM	...	
MABLETHORPE	...	
MACHYNLLETH	...	
MARKET RASEN	...	
METHLEY	...	
MOLD	...	Both covered and uncovered carts.

Type of Cart Used—*continued*.

MONK BRETTON ...	
MONTGOMERY ...	Open carts for dry refuse.
MOTTRAM IN	Open carts for dry refuse.
LONGDENDALE	
NARBERTH ...	
NESTON AND	
PARKGATE	
NEW MILL ...	
NEWPORT (SALOP)	
NEW QUAY ...	
NEW ROMNEY ...	
NORDEN ...	
NORTHALLERTON ...	Some only are covered.
NORTH DARLEY ...	
NORTH WALSHAM...	
OKEHAMPTON ...	
OTTERY	
SAINT MARY	
OULTON BROAD ...	
OUNDLE ...	
PADSTOW ...	
PENISTONE ...	
PHILLACK ...	
PICKERING ...	
POCKLINGTON ...	
POULTON LE FYLDE	
PRESTEIGNE ...	
QUORNDON ...	
RAINFORD ...	
ROSS ...	
RUGELEY ...	
RUSKINGTON ...	
SAINT HELENS	
(ISLE OF WIGHT)	
SAINT IVES	
(HUNTS)	
SAINT NEOTS ...	Half the carts are open.
SAWBRIDGEWORTH	
SEGHILL ...	
SHAFTESBURY ...	
SHAP ...	
SHELF ...	
SHELLEY ...	
SHEPLEY ...	
SHORT HEATH ...	
SILSDEN ...	
SKELMANTHORPE ...	
SOUTH CROSLAND...	
SOUTH MOLTON ...	
SOUTHWOLD ...	One uncovered cart.
STANHOPE ...	
STEVENAGE...	
STOURPORT ...	Open carts for day work only.
STOW ON THE WOLD	
STREET ...	
SUTTON BRIDGE ...	
SWAFFHAM...	
TAVISTOCK ...	
TENTERDEN...	
TETBURY ...	
THURLSTONE ...	



Type of Cart Used—*continued*.

THURNSCOE	...	
THURSTONLAND	..	Open carts for ashes, &c.
TICKHILL	...	
TOTNES	...	One open cart.
TOWYN	...	
TRAWDEN	...	
TRING	...	
WALLINGFORD	...	
WALTON ON THE NAZE		Open carts in winter.
WANTAGE	...	
WARBLINGTON	...	
WAREHAM	...	
WARSOP	...	Open carts for dry ashes.
WATCHET	...	
WEM	...	Both uncovered and covered carts.
WESTBURY	...	
WILTON	...	
WIMBORNE MINSTER		
WINDLESHAM	...	
WITHAM	...	
WITHERNSEA	...	
WITHNELL	...	
WITNEY	...	
WIVELISCOMBE	...	
WIVENHOE	...	Open carts for dry refuse.
WOODBIDGE	...	
WOODSTOCK	...	
YIEWSLEY	...	

## 4.—Emptying of Refuse into Streets or Yards.

In some districts the collection of refuse from fixed ashpits (which is often done during the night-time) involves emptying it into streets or yards. This is the case in the following districts:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (39 Towns).

BARNSELY.	PORTSMOUTH.
BARROW IN FURNESS.	READING.
BIRKENHEAD.	ROCHDALE.
BIRMINGHAM.	ROTHERHAM.
BLACKBURN.	SAINT HELENS.
BOLTON.	SALFORD.
BRADFORD.	SMETHWICK.
BURY.	SOUTHPORT.
CARLISLE.	SOUTH SHIELDS.
DARLINGTON.	STOCKPORT.
DERBY.	STOCKTON ON TEES.
DEWSBURY.	STOKE ON TRENT.
DUDLEY.	SUNDERLAND.
GATESHEAD.	TYNEMOUTH.
HALIFAX.	WAKEFIELD.
HUDDERSFIELD.	WALLASEY.
LEEDS.	WALSALL.
MANCHESTER.	WEST BROMWICH.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.	WEST HARTLEPOOL.
OLDHAM.	

Emptying of Refuse into Streets or Yards—*continued.*

## II.—144 Smaller Towns (49 Towns).

ACCRINGTON.	HINDLEY.
ASHTON IN MAKERFIELD.	HYDE.
ASHTON UNDER LYNE.	INCE IN MAKERFIELD.
BACUP.	KIDDERMINSTER.
BATLEY.	LEIGH.
BEDLINGTONSHIRE.	MACCLESFIELD.
BILSTON.	MANSFIELD.
BLYTH.	MIDDLETON.
BRIGHOUSE.	MORLEY.
BURTON UPON TRENT.	NELSON.
CAERPHILLY.	NUNEATON.
CANNOCK.	OLDBURY.
CASTLEFORD.	RADCLIFFE.
CHADDERTON.	ROWLEY REGIS.
CHELTENHAM.	SHIPLEY.
CHESTER.	STRETTFORD.
CHESTERFIELD.	SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.
COLNE.	TIPTON.
COSELEY.	TWICKENHAM.
CREWE.	WALLSEND.
DONCASTER.	WIDNES.
FARNWORTH.	WOLSTANTON UNITED.
FELLING.	WORCESTER.
GLOSSOP.	WORKSOP.
HEYWOOD.	

## III.—482 Towns with populations between 5,000 and 20,000 (187 Towns).

ABRAM.	CLECKHEATON.
ALFRETON.	COALVILLE.
ARDSLEY.	CONSETT.
ARDSLEY EAST AND WEST.	CRAMLINGTON.
ASHTON UPON MERSEY.	CROMPTON.
ATHERTON.	CROOK.
AUDENSHAW.	CUDWORTH.
AUDLEY.	DALTON IN FURNESS.
BALBY WITH HEXTHORPE.	DARFIELD.
BARNOLDSWICK.	DARLASTON.
BARROWFORD.	DARTON.
BARTON UPON HUMBER.	DENBIGH.
BELPER.	DROYLSDEN.
BENFIELDSDIE.	DURHAM.
BINGLEY.	EARBY.
BIRSTALL.	EASTLEIGH AND BISHOPSTOKE.
BISHOP AUCKLAND.	ELLAND.
BOLLINGTON.	ELLESMERE PORT AND WHITBY.
BOLSOVER.	ESTON.
BOLTON UPON DEARNE.	FAILSWORTH.
BRIERFIELD.	FARSLEY.
BRIERLEY HILL.	FEATHERSTONE.
BROMSGROVE.	FLEETWOOD.
BROWNHILLS.	FLINT.
BUCKLEY.	FORMBY.
CAMBORNE.	FULWOOD.
CHEADLE AND GATLEY.	GOLBORNE.
CHESTER LE STREET.	GOLCAR.
CHIPPENHAM.	GOSFORTH.
CHURCH.	GREAT HARWOOD.
CLAY CROSS.	GUISBOROUGH.
CLAYTON LE MOORS.	HANDSWORTH (YORKS).



Emptying of Refuse into Streets or Yards—*continued.*

HASLINGDEN.  
 HAWORTH.  
 HAYDOCK.  
 HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL.  
 HEANOR.  
 HEATH TOWN.  
 HEBDEN BRIDGE.  
 HECKMONDWIKE.  
 HOLMFIRTH.  
 HORSFORTH.  
 HORWICH.  
 HOUGHTON LE SPRING.  
 HOYLAND NETHER.  
 HUCKNALL TORKARD.  
 HURST.  
 ILKLEY.  
 IRLAM.  
 KEARSLEY.  
 KENDAL.  
 KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD.  
 KNOTTINGLEY.  
 KNUTSFORD.  
 LATHOM AND BURSCOUGH.  
 LEEK.  
 LEYLAND.  
 LINTHWAITE.  
 LITHERLAND.  
 LITTLE HULTON.  
 LITTLE LEVER.  
 LIVERSEDGE.  
 LOFTUS.  
 LOWER BEBINGTON.  
 LUDLOW.  
 LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.  
 LYTHAM.  
 MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE.  
 MARPLE.  
 MARSDEN.  
 MELTHAM.  
 MEXBOROUGH.  
 MILLOM.  
 MIRFIELD.  
 NANTWICH.  
 NEATH.  
 NEWBURN.  
 NEWMARKET.  
 NEW MILLS.  
 NEWTON IN MAKERFIELD.  
 NORMANTON.  
 OAKENGATES.  
 ORMSKIRK.  
 ORRELL.  
 OSSETT.  
 OSWALDTWISTLE.  
 OTLEY.  
 PENRITH.  
 PONTEFRACT.  
 PRESCOT.  
 PRESTWICH.  
 PUDSEY.  
 QUARRY BANK.  
 RAMSBOTTOM.

RAMSEY.  
 RAWMARSH.  
 REDCAR.  
 RIPLEY.  
 RIPON.  
 RISHTON.  
 ROTHWELL (YORKS).  
 ROYSTON (YORKS).  
 ROYTON.  
 RYTON.  
 SADDLEWORTH.  
 SAINT ANNE'S ON THE SEA.  
 SALE.  
 SANDBACH.  
 SEATON DELAVAL.  
 SEDGLEY.  
 SELBY.  
 SHILDON.  
 SKELMERSDALE.  
 SKELTON AND BROTTON.  
 SLAITHWAITE.  
 SMALLTHORNE.  
 SOUTH BANK IN NORMANBY.  
 SOWERBY BRIDGE.  
 SPRINGHEAD.  
 STANDISH WITH LANGTREE.  
 STOCKSBRIDGE.  
 STONE.  
 STOURBRIDGE.  
 STROUD.  
 SWADLINCOTE DISTRICT.  
 SWINTON.  
 TAMWORTH.  
 TANFIELD.  
 TETTENHALL.  
 THORNABY ON TEES.  
 TRURO.  
 TURTON.  
 TYLDESLEY WITH SHAKERLEY.  
 ULVERSTON.  
 UPHOLLAND.  
 URMSTON.  
 UTTOXETER.  
 WALTON LE DALE.  
 WATH UPON DEARNE.  
 WEDNESFIELD.  
 WELSHPOOL.  
 WENLOCK.  
 WESTHOUGHTON.  
 WHEATLEY (YORKS).  
 WHICKHAM.  
 WHITEFIELD.  
 WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON.  
 WHITTINGTON AND NEWBOLD.  
 WILLINGTON.  
 WILMSLOW.  
 WINDERMERE.  
 WOMBWELL.  
 WORSBOROUGH.  
 WORSLEY.  
 YEADON.

Emptying of Refuse into Streets or Yards—*continued*.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (115 Towns).

ABERGELE AND PENSARN.  
 ALDERLEY EDGE.  
 ALFORD.  
 ALSAGER.  
 ALTOFTS.  
 ALVASTON AND BOULTON.  
 AMBLE.  
 AMBLESIDE.  
 ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.  
 BAKEWELL.  
 BARNARD CASTLE.  
 BASLOW AND BUBNELL.  
 BEAUMARIS.  
 BEWDLEY.  
 BIRKENSHAW.  
 BLACKROD.  
 BOWDON.  
 BRADFORD ON AVON.  
 BRAMPTON AND WALTON.  
 BROMBOROUGH.  
 BUGLAWTON.  
 BULKINGTON.  
 BURLEY IN WHARFEDALE.  
 CARNFORTH.  
 CHARD.  
 CLAYTON.  
 CLAYTON WEST.  
 COMPSTALL.  
 CONNAH'S QUAY.  
 CRICCIETH.  
 DENBY AND CUMBERWORTH.  
 DENHOLME.  
 DESBOROUGH.  
 DODWORTH.  
 DROITWICH.  
 DRONFIELD.  
 EASTWOOD.  
 FLOCKTON.  
 GILDERSOME.  
 GODMANCHESTER.  
 GOMERSAL.  
 GRANGE OVER SANDS.  
 GREASBROUGH.  
 GREETLAND.  
 GUISELEY.  
 HANDFORTH.  
 HEAGE.  
 HEYSHAM.  
 HIGHER BEBINGTON.  
 HIPPERHOLME.  
 HOLLINGWORTH.  
 HOLME.  
 KIRKBURTON.  
 KIRKBY LONSDALE.  
 KIRKHAM.  
 KIRKHEATON.  
 LEADGATE.  
 LEES.

LLANGEFNI.  
 LLANGOLLEN.  
 LONGRIDGE.  
 LYMM.  
 MARLBOROUGH.  
 MATLOCK BATH AND SCARTHIN NICK.  
 METHLEY.  
 MIDDLEWICH.  
 MOLD.  
 MONK BRETTON.  
 MOTTRAM IN LONGENDALE.  
 NESTON AND PARKGATE.  
 NEWBIGGIN BY THE SEA.  
 NORTHALLERTON.  
 NORTH DARLEY.  
 PENISTONE.  
 PENMAENMAWR.  
 PENRYN.  
 PERRY BARR.  
 PICKERING.  
 POCKLINGTON.  
 POULTON LE FYLDE.  
 PREESALL.  
 QUORNDON.  
 RAINFORD.  
 RAUNDS.  
 RAWDON.  
 ROTHBURY.  
 ROXBY CUM RISBY.  
 RUGELEY.  
 SAINT HELENS (ISLE OF WIGHT).  
 SHELF.  
 SHEPLEY.  
 SHORT HEATH.  
 SILSDEN.  
 SKELMANTHORPE.  
 SOUTHWORAM.  
 SOWERBY.  
 SOYLAND.  
 STAINLAND WITH OLD LINDLEY.  
 STANHOPE.  
 STOURPORT.  
 THORNTON.  
 THURLSTONE.  
 THURNSCOE.  
 TICKHILL.  
 TRING.  
 UCKFIELD.  
 WALLINGFORD.  
 WARDLE.  
 WEM.  
 WESTBURY.  
 WHITLEY UPPER.  
 WIGTON.  
 WIRKSWORTH.  
 WITHNELL.  
 WOKINGHAM.



## CESSPOOLS.

Towns containing over 30 cesspools receiving sewage are given in the following list. In the cases marked \* the number of cesspools amounts to 25 per cent. or more of the total number of houses:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (16 Towns).

BIRMINGHAM	...	About 200. Emptied by the Council when required.
BOURNEMOUTH	...	200—in rural parts. Emptied by the Council by pneumatic exhaust cart twice a year or oftener.
BRISTOL	...	114—in outlying districts. Not emptied by the Council.
CROYDON	...	33. Not emptied by the Council.
ENFIELD	...	About 60. Emptied by the Council at fixed charges.
GILLINGHAM	...	242—in country portion of district. Emptied by the Council when required.
HASTINGS	...	75. Not emptied by the Council.
HUDDERSFIELD	...	44. Emptied by the Council on request.
ILFORD	...	63. The Council are making arrangements themselves to carry out the work of emptying them.
LEEDS	...	325. Emptied by the Council, except those situate on farms. The period of cleansing varies from three times a week to quarterly.
MERTHYR TYDFIL	...	40. Not emptied by the Council.
NORWICH	...	40. Emptied by the Council at the expense of occupier when application is made.
READING	...	60 (approx.). Not emptied by the Council.
SOUTHEND ON SEA	...	65 (approx.). Emptied by the Council at nominal charge upon request.
SOUTHPORT	...	520. (about). The Corporation empty 110 of these weekly and also a few bi-weekly, on payment of 1s. in the pound on the assessment value.
SWANSEA	...	191. Emptied by the Council bi-weekly, weekly or monthly.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns (27 Towns).

ABERSYCHAN	...	150. Situate on farms and in outlying districts. Not emptied by the Council.
BACUP	...	62. Emptied by the Council.
BARKING TOWN	...	50. Emptied by the Council as often as required.
BILSTON	...	50. Not emptied by the Council.
CANNOCK	...	31. Emptied by the Council when required.
*CHATHAM	...	7,000. Emptied by the Council when full, cartage being done by contract.
CHELTENHAM	...	50. Not emptied by the Council.
CHEPPING	...	173. Emptied by the Council as often as required.
WYCOMBE	...	
COLCHESTER	...	34. 30 are emptied by the Council, some weekly, some monthly and others as required.
COSELEY	...	84. Emptied by the Council when necessary.
DOVER	...	59. Situate in outlying districts. Most of them are emptied by the Council at periods varying from two weeks to twelve months.
ERITH	...	200. Emptied by the Council when requested.
GELLIGAER	...	51 receiving sewage and 124 receiving slop water. Not emptied by the Council.
GOSPORT AND ALVERSTOKE	...	100. Not emptied by the Council.
*GRAVESEND	...	Number not known (the town is largely served by cesspools). Emptied by the Council when required.
HENDON	...	58. 28 are emptied by the Council and the remainder by the contractor.
KIDDERMINSTER	...	100. Not emptied by the Council.
LOWESTOFT	...	100. Emptied by the Council weekly.
MAIDSTONE	...	57. Only one emptied by the Council.
PONTYPRIDD	...	120. Situate in rural parts of district. Not emptied by the Council.

Cesspools—*continued.*

*ROCHESTER	...	Cesspools are used throughout the district, except in the hamlet of Borstal. Emptied by the Council when necessary.
SUTTON	...	33. Emptied by the Council twice a year.
SUTTON COLDFIELD	...	34 taking all drainage and 233 taking slop water only. Emptied by the Council as required.
TORQUAY	...	Less than 50. Not emptied by the Council.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	...	About 40. Not emptied by the Council.
WEDNESBURY	...	About 50. Council contract for their emptying.
WOKING	...	About 500—mostly in rural parts. Few emptied by the Council.

## III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (84 Towns).

ALFREON	...	52. Not emptied by the Council.
AMMANFORD	...	200. Not emptied by the Council.
ASHFORD	...	34. Not emptied by the Council.
BASINGSTOKE	...	39. Six emptied by the Council.
BEXLEY	...	110. Emptied by the Council when necessary.
BRIERFIELD	...	32. Emptied by the Council every two weeks.
BRIERLEY HILL	...	35. The Council are willing to empty these, but in most cases the tenants prefer to deal with them.
BRIXHAM	...	41. Not emptied by the Council.
BROWNHILLS	...	50. Not emptied by the Council.
BUCKLEY	...	50. Not emptied by the Council.
BURY	...	100. Not emptied by the Council.
SAINT EDMUNDS		
CARSHALTON	...	60. Not emptied by the Council.
*CATERHAM	...	870. Emptied by the Council when required.
CHERTSEY	...	236. Emptied by the Council about once a month.
CHESHUNT	...	55. Not emptied by the Council.
CHRISTCHURCH	...	92. Not emptied by the Council.
CLACTON	...	64. Not emptied by the Council.
CLEVEDON	...	48. Not emptied by the Council.
COALVILLE	...	45. Not emptied by the Council.
COLWYN BAY	...	44. Emptied by the Council, some weekly, some when full and some every three months.
AND COLWYN	...	
DAWLEY	...	136. Not emptied by the Council.
EAST RETFORD	...	38. Not emptied by the Council.
*EGHAM	...	2,000. Emptied by the Council—average half-yearly.
EPSOM	...	50. Not emptied by the Council.
ESHER AND	...	70. Not emptied by the Council.
THE DITTONS		
FAREHAM	...	166. Not emptied by the Council.
*FELTHAM	...	800. Emptied by the Council at a fixed charge per load.
*FORMBY	...	810. Emptied weekly by the occupiers.
FRIMLEY	...	175. Not emptied by the Council.
GLYNCORWG	...	40. Not emptied by the Council.
GRAYS THURROCK	...	36. Not emptied by the Council.
HAMPTON	...	50. Situated mainly in outlying districts. The Council empty four of them when necessary.
HANDSWORTH	...	134. Not emptied by the Council.
(YORKS)	...	
*HARPENDEN	...	1,000. Not emptied by the Council.
HAZEL GROVE	...	45. Not emptied by the Council.
AND BRAMHALL	...	
HEMEL	...	50. Not emptied by the Council.
HEMPSTEAD		
HODDESDON	...	32. Not emptied by the Council.
*HOLBEACH	...	300. Emptied as often as required by contractor at the occupier's expense.
ITCHEN	...	496. Not emptied by the Council.



Cesspools—*continued.*

KENDAL ...	...	38.	Emptied by the Council on demand.
KENILWORTH ...	...	92.	Not emptied by the Council.
KINGSWOOD ...	...	47.	Not emptied by the Council.
LEYLAND ...	...	170.	Not emptied by the Council.
LITTLEHAMPTON ...	...	295.	Not emptied by the Council.
LLANTARAM ...	...	120.	Not emptied by the Council.
MAIDENHEAD ...	...	75.	Emptied by the Council when necessary.
MARGAM ...	...	49 houses drain to cesspools.	Cleansed by the Council periodically.
MATLOCK ...	...	108.	Not emptied by the Council.
MIDSOMER NORTON		160 dwelling-houses drain to cesspools.	Not emptied by the Council.
MILFORD HAVEN...		104.	Emptied by the Council on an average about every six months.
MILTON REGIS ...	...	40.	Not emptied by the Council.
MORECAMBE ...	...	90.	Not emptied by the Council.
NEWTOWN AND		170.	Emptied by the Council every 12 months or oftener if necessary.
LLANLLWCHAIARN			
*NORTH		432.	40 are emptied fortnightly by the Council.
BROMSGROVE			
*NORTHFLEET ...	...	1,420.	Emptied by the Council when necessary.
NORTHWICH ...	...	261.	Emptied by the Council monthly.
OYSTERMOUTH ...	...	250.	Emptied by the Council upon notification by occupiers.
PEMBROKE ...	...	Approx. 40.	Emptied by the Council as required.
PENARTH ...	...	31.	Not emptied by the Council.
PONTEFRACT ...	...	About 40.	Not emptied by the Council.
RAMSEY ...	...	46.	Emptied by the Council's men at least every two months.
REDRUTH ...	...	31.	Not emptied by the Council.
RHYMNEY ...	...	123.	Not emptied by the Council.
RICKMANSWORTH..		120.	Not emptied by the Council.
RISCA ...	...	50.	Not emptied by the Council.
ROMFORD ...	...	About 103.	Not emptied by the Council.
RUSHDEN ...	...	60.	Not emptied by the Council.
SAINT ALBANS ...	...	Number not known.	Emptied by contractor when necessary.
SEDGLEY ...	...	About 45.	Emptied by the Council's men about three times a year.
SHOREHAM BY SEA		100.	Emptied by the Council when required.
SITTINGBOURNE ...	...	135 houses are served by cesspools.	Not emptied by the Council.
SPRINGHEAD ...	...	31.	Not emptied by the Council.
STAINES ...	...	100.	Not emptied by the Council.
STRATFORD ON		34.	18 are emptied by the Council.
AVON			
TEDDINGTON ...	...	40.	Not emptied by the Council.
TILBURY ...	...	38 (7 receiving slop water only).	Emptied by contractor as required.
WALTHAM HOLY		111.	Emptied by the Council monthly or oftener if required.
CROSS			
WALTON UPON		52.	Emptied by the Council upon request.
THAMES			
WARMINSTER ...	...	50.	Not emptied by the Council.
WELLINGTON		122.	Not emptied by the Council.
(SOM.)			
WENLOCK ...	...	Probably not more than 50.	Not emptied by the Council.
WINDERMERE ...	...	108.	Emptied by the Council upon request.
WISBECH ...	...	54.	Not emptied by the Council.
WORSBOROUGH ...	...	60.	Not emptied by the Council.

Cesspools—*continued*.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (55 Towns).

AWRE ... ..	About 40. Not emptied by the Council.
*BALA ... ..	About 250. Not emptied by the Council.
BALDOCK ... ..	31. The Council empty one.
*BEACONSFIELD ...	314. The Council empty when necessary.
BISHOPS CASTLE...	36. Not emptied by the Council.
BLANDFORD FORUM	82. Not emptied by the Council.
BRAMPTON AND WALTON	112. Not emptied by the Council.
*BROUGHTON ... ..	154. Not emptied by the Council.
BUNGAY ... ..	44. Not emptied by the Council.
*CHORLEYWOOD ...	360. The Council contract for emptying.
COTTINGHAM ... ..	67. Not emptied by the Council.
*COWBRIDGE ... ..	180. Not emptied by the Council.
CREWKERNE ... ..	About 50. Not emptied by the Council.
DRONFIELD ... ..	59. Emptied by the Council.
*FLEET ... ..	450. Not emptied by the Council.
*GRASMERE ... ..	154. Emptied by the Council.
*GREENFORD ... ..	134 houses draining to cesspools. Not emptied by the Council.
*HADLEIGH ... ..	700 to 800. Not emptied by the Council.
HASLEMERE ... ..	125. Emptied by the Council.
*HAVANT ... ..	241. Emptied by contractor.
HEAGE ... ..	152. Not emptied by the Council.
HELSTON ... ..	About 30. Emptied by the Council.
*HOLSWORTHY ... ..	80—85. Not emptied by the Council.
HORNCASTLE ... ..	About 34. Not emptied by the Council.
*KINGSBURY ... ..	54. Required to be cleansed every three months by occupiers.
LAUNCESTON ... ..	35. Not emptied by the Council.
LLANFAIRFECHAN..	39. Not emptied by the Council.
*LYDD ... ..	234. Emptied by the Council quarterly.
LYMM ... ..	50. Not emptied by the Council.
*MARLOW ... ..	About 1,200. Emptied by the Council as required.
NESTON AND PARKGATE	39. Emptied by the Council when required.
*NEW ROMNEY ... ..	220. Emptied by the Council when required.
NORTH WALSHAM	60. Not emptied by the Council.
OADBY ... ..	52. Emptied by contractor every six weeks.
*OULTON BROAD ...	313. They are emptied on request by a contractor.
PERRY BARR ... ..	104. Not emptied by the Council.
PORTISHEAD ... ..	35. Not emptied by the Council.
ROMSEY ... ..	55. The Council lend a cart for the purpose on applica- tion by the occupiers. If found necessary, the authority themselves carry out the work.
SAXMUNDHAM ... ..	50. Not emptied by the Council.
SHELF ... ..	38. The Council empty six (situated at mills) every three weeks, two (situated at houses) when required, while they make no arrangements for the remainder.
STEVENAGE ... ..	50. Not emptied by the Council.
SUNBURY ON THAMES	42. Not emptied by the Council.
TENTERDEN ... ..	72. Not emptied by the Council.
*THETFORD ... ..	300. Emptied by the Council when necessary.
THORNTON ... ..	96 houses drain to cesspools. Not emptied by the Council.
WALSOKEN ... ..	42. Not emptied by the Council.
*WARBLINGTON ...	740. Emptied by the Council when necessary.
*WESTBURY ON SEVERN	100. Not emptied by the Council.



Cesspools—*continued*.

*WHITTLESEY	...	270.	Emptied weekly by the Council.
WIMBORNE		76.	Those constructed according to Council's regulations are emptied by the Council's men when necessary.
MINSTER			
*WINDLESHAM	...	About 700.	Emptied by the Council on receipt of seven days' notice.
*WIVENHOE	...	165.	Emptied by the Council once a month.
WOODBIDGE	...	95.	Emptied by the Council every three months or when required.
WROTHAM	...	174.	Emptied by contractor when necessary.
YEARDSLEY CUM		89.	Not emptied by the Council.
WHALEY			

## SORTING OF REFUSE.

In many districts old iron, tins, cardboard, glass, &c., recovered by sorting the refuse are sold. The following cases illustrate the arrangements made in different districts:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London.

ACTON	...	...	A contractor pays £75 p.a. for this privilege and incidentally does useful work in connection with disposal.
BOOTLE	...	...	A contractor keeps the dépôt clean and pays 7s. 6d. per ton for tins.
BRIGHTON	...	...	In winter the best loads are sifted and the ashes sold for brickmaking purposes. Some of the residue is despatched in covered railway trucks for manure. (6 per cent. to brickmakers, 3 per cent. for manure.)
BRISTOL	...	...	A tradesman pays an annual amount to the Corporation for the right to pick over the refuse when it is on the tips.
BURNLEY	...	...	The Corporation receive £1 per ton for old tins and sundry scrap.
CAMBRIDGE	...	...	Waste paper and cardboard are collected by the Salvation Army and sent out of the district.
CARDIFF	...	...	The Corporation obtain a small revenue for allowing the refuse heaps to be picked over.
CROYDON	...	...	A contractor pays a weekly sum for the privilege of sorting over the refuse and taking out materials which can be sold.
ENFIELD	...	...	Old tins, &c., are taken out by contractors, who pay the Council a small amount for the privilege.
GILLINGHAM	...	...	The owner of the tip picks out old tins.
LEICESTER	...	...	Rags, bones, iron, glass, &c., are sorted out and sold, half the proceeds being divided among workmen, and other half credited to the Corporation.
MANCHESTER	...	...	Bottles are collected and the local Bottle Exchange Co. pay an annual sum for such collection.
READING	...	...	A contractor pays the Council a fixed sum for the privilege of sorting over the refuse.
WIGAN	...	...	Fine ashes are separated and used for the purpose of mixing with crude excreta, the combination making a very serviceable manure. Scrap iron, galvanised and tin matter are sent away to ironworks, &c.
WILLESDEN	...	...	The dustmen are allowed to sort over the refuse.
WIMBLEDON	...	...	The refuse is sorted over and the materials collected are taken by a contractor.

Sorting of Refuse—*continued*.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns.

BARKING TOWN	...	One man is allowed to sort over the refuse on condition that he trims the tip. He is paid 3s. per week by the Council. Occasionally, for relief work, ashes are sifted and sold.
BARNES	... ..	Tins and old iron are sorted out, sold and carted away about once a month.
CHATHAM	...	Ashes sorted out and used for brickmaking.
CHESTERFIELD	...	Bottles and crockery are sorted out, broken up and used for the foundation of sewage filters.
FINCHLEY	...	Old iron, &c., is sorted out by the dustmen and sold by them.
FOLKESTONE	...	Fish offal is converted into manure by a steam-jacketted concentrator and sold.
MAIDSTONE	...	The refuse is sorted by the contractor at the tips and the materials sorted out sold by him.
MORLEY	... ..	Paper, linoleum, &c., are sorted out and destroyed in a specially constructed furnace erected near the tip.
WATFORD	... ..	Refuse is sorted at destructor. Materials sold and half proceeds retained by Council and remainder shared by scavengers and destructor stokers.
WESTON SUPER MARE		The sorting of refuse is "let" to a local rag and bone merchant.
WORCESTER	...	Two men are allowed to sort the refuse on their own account for what they can get out of it.

## III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000.

ALTON	... ..	Glass and crockery are sorted out and used for filtering media in bacteria beds and tins are used for road foundations.
ASHFORD	... ..	The proceeds in 1913 from the sale of tinned material were £10 18s. 9d.
CAMBORNE	... ..	Farmers are allowed to have refuse manure if they take it away.
CHERITON	... ..	The refuse is sorted by the owner of the brickfield where the tip is situated and he buys the materials.
CHINGFORD	...	The refuse deposited on the brickyard is sorted, the ashes being used for brickmaking.
DUNSTABLE	... ..	Tins and bottles are sorted out and placed on the farm roads as hard core.
EAST BARNET VALLEY		A marine store dealer pays the Council a small sum for the privilege of sorting the refuse.
FAILSWORTH	...	Rag and bone gatherers are permitted to pick out scrap iron, &c.
FLINT	... ..	A man devotes his whole time to sorting the refuse.
FRIMLEY	... ..	The refuse is sorted by a contractor.
GREAT BERKHAMPSTED		Hard material is sorted out and used for the foundations of new roads.
LOFTUS	... ..	The Council let the right of removing tins from two tips for £1 10s. per annum.
MARKET HARBOROUGH		The refuse from the district (excluding village of Great Bowden) is sorted at a brickyard and the calorific part burned in the boilers to make steam.
MIDSOMER NORTON		Where possible, ashes are separated and spread on sewage irrigation area.
NEWMARKET	...	Tins are sorted out, rolled flat and used for the foundations of roads.
ORMSKIRK	...	Refuse of manurial value is sorted out and sold to farmers.



Sorting of Refuse—*continued*.

PENARTH ...	...	A local rag-picker is allowed to sort over the refuse on condition that he keeps the tip in good order.
RUISLIP		Paper and vegetable matter is sorted out and burnt in a small destructor.
NORTHWOOD		
SANDBACH ...	...	Paper is burnt.
SIDMOUTH ...	...	Bottles and jars are sorted out, paper and rags are burnt, and tins are crushed and used on the lane leading to the tip.
SITTINGBOURNE ...	...	The right to sort the refuse is let by contract.
STAINES ...	...	The man who levels the tips is allowed to sort the refuse in lieu of wages.
WALMER ...	...	Paper is burnt, ashes are sold to brickmakers and anything suitable is used as manure.
WEALDSTONE ...	...	The right of sorting the refuse is let for £18 per annum.
WEMBLEY ...	...	The man who attends to the burning of the refuse is allowed to remove such articles as are of value to him.
WOODFORD ...	...	Ashes, coal and dust are separated and used for brick-making. Paper, rags, &c., are left in a heap to rot or to be burned.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000.

BALDOCK ...	...	Bottles, tins, &c., sorted out and buried at sewage farm.
BATTLE ...	...	Tins sorted out, ashes used for farm road-making.
BUCKHURST HILL		Refuse sorted; rubbish burnt, rest used for brickmaking.
FILEY ...	...	Tins, bottles, &c., sorted and tipped into sea.
HAY ...	...	Ashes screened and sold, tins sorted, paper burnt.
HAYWARD'S HEATH		Sorted material used for brickmaking.
LAUNCESTON ...	...	Occupiers keep tins and potsherds apart from ordinary refuse and the Council make a special collection for them and they are disposed of in special tipping places.
LLANFYLLIN ...	...	Tins and other indestructible refuse sorted out and stored in dépôt.
OTTERY		Hard refuse ( <i>i.e.</i> , pots and pans) are collected separately and deposited in a goyle.
SAINT MARY		
ROYSTON (HERTS)		Paper sorted out and burnt, tins used for filling-up purposes and ashes used to repair roads on sewage farm.
SANDWICH ...	...	Tins, broken glass and similar substances are separated and buried and the portion of the refuse which is suitable is sorted out and sold for manure.
SHANKLIN ...	...	The owner of the tip employs a marine store dealer to pick out bottles, tins, &c. The paper is burnt and the ashes utilised by the farmers.
SUNBURY ON		The refuse is sorted by rag and bone dealers.
THAMES		

## DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

## 1.—Towns sending Refuse out of District.

In the following cases refuse is sent away and disposed of outside the district:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (48 Towns).

BARNSELY ...	...	2,288 tons per annum sent by trains to farmers.
BIRMINGHAM ...	...	Nearly 10 per cent. sent by boat to tips and to farmers in form of ash manure, &c.
BOLTON ...	...	20 per cent. sent away by train for agricultural purposes.
BOOTLE ...	...	3 per cent. of house refuse conveyed by barges on canal to tips, and 78 per cent. (5,343 tons) of street refuse disposed of to farmers.

Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued*.

BRADFORD	...	527 loads per annum (1 per cent.) of slaughter-house refuse sent away by rail for use as manure.
BRIGHTON	...	6 per cent. (consisting of sifted ashes) sent away by rail to brickmakers, and 3 per cent. (residue from ashes) by rail to farmers.
CARLISLE	...	4 per cent. carted and tipped into disused clay pits.
COVENTRY	...	Contents of all (32) privy middens conveyed by covered hopper carts to a tip in the rural district.
DARLINGTON	...	All the dry house refuse is carted to two tips outside the borough, 40 per cent. of ashpit manure is conveyed by rail to farmers, and 47 per cent. of ashpit manure is carted to tips provided by farmers.
DERBY	... ..	18 per cent. sent away by boats, carts and motor trucks, and placed direct on to the land. It is not deposited in bulk.
DEVONPORT	...	94 per cent. by hopper barge to sea.
DEWSBURY	...	2,862 loads (12 per cent.) sent away by train and cart to farmers and gardeners in 1912.
EASTBOURNE	...	The refuse from one outlying district (Hampden Park area), which is collected by a contractor, is tipped outside the borough.
EXETER	... ..	All the refuse is removed by traction engines to farms outside the borough, being sold to farmers at 2s. 6d. per ton.
GATESHEAD	...	62 per cent. (65,800 tons) taken to sea and 11 per cent. (11,250 tons) tipped outside the district.
GLOUCESTER	...	7 per cent. is carted to old brickpits.
HALIFAX	...	800 tons of crushed house refuse mixed with excrement by boat, and 850 tons of manure from the Lightning Crusher by rail.
HASTINGS	...	30 loads weekly carted to brickyard and used for brick-burning and 3 loads daily to gardens and farms for use as manure.
HUDDERSFIELD	...	30 per cent. of the contents of excreta receptacles is made into manure and barged to farming districts.
KINGSTON UPON HULL		98 per cent. (26,033 loads) of nightsoil conveyed by train, barge and cart to farms and market gardens for manurial purposes.
LEEDS	... ..	4 per cent. carted away and used as manure.
LEICESTER	...	During the year 1912 about 450 cart-loads of refuse mixed with manure (1 per cent.) were sent away by train to farmers.
LINCOLN	...	About 200 tons of mixed nightsoil and refuse barged to farmers.
LIVERPOOL	...	During the year ending September, 1913, 4 per cent. was barged to sea and 24 per cent. was sent away to farmers.
MANCHESTER	...	27 per cent. is sent away for agricultural purposes (22 per cent. by boat and 5 per cent. by train).
MIDDLESBROUGH	...	65 per cent. is barged to sea and 35 per cent. is sent to farmers by rail and traction engine.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE		10 per cent. is sent away by rail to farmers and 41 per cent. barged to sea (year ending 31st March, 1913).
NORWICH	...	About 40 loads daily (47 per cent.) is sent away and placed on marshland.
NOTTINGHAM	...	Nearly all nightsoil is sent away to farmers by rail and canal.
OXFORD	...	16 per cent. is sent away.
PLYMOUTH	...	The 4,940 tons (20 per cent. of total) of refuse collected by contractor are tipped into a large quarry.
SAINT HELENS	...	About 5 per cent. of the ashpit refuse and the solid portion of the contents of the excreta pails are converted into manure and sent away by rail and cart to farmers.



Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued*.

SALFORD	...	...	About 25 per cent. is sent away in the form of manure by canal boats, railways and farmers' carts.
SHEFFIELD	...	...	22 per cent. sent away.
SMETHWICK	...	...	A few cart-loads occasionally sent away to farmers.
SOUTHAMPTON	...	...	25 per cent. disposed of on tips.
SOUTHPORT	...	...	33 per cent. tipped in isolated position and afterwards used as manure.
SOUTH SHIELDS	...	...	39 per cent. barged to sea and 61 per cent. sent to farmers by rail and carts.
STOCKTON ON TEES	...	...	34 per cent. sent by rail and carts to farmers and 9 per cent. tipped.
STOKE ON TRENT	...	...	Two loads of nightsoil are sent out of district each working night.
SUNDERLAND	...	...	Roughly, from 25 to 33 per cent. of the contents of fixed ashpits in combination with privies, is sent away to farmers by rail and cart, and nearly the whole of the remaining refuse is barged to sea.
SWANSEA	...	...	Approximately 33 per cent. is carted to tips outside borough boundary (one is within 300 yards of houses in the borough).
TYNEMOUTH	...	...	75 per cent. is sent away by rail to farmers.
WEST HAM	...	...	42 per cent. is barged away and about 15 per cent. is sent away to shoots by other means.
WEST HARTLEPOOL	...	...	13 per cent. carted to farmsteads and worked into the ground.
WIGAN	...	...	28,000 tons (or 70 per cent.) is sent to farmers for fertilising purposes.
WILLESDEN	...	...	33 per cent. is carted away and deposited on farmland 500 yards distant from the nearest house. After decomposition the residue is used as manure.
YORK	...	...	The midden refuse is sold to farmers and sent away by train.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns (39 Towns).

ASHTON UNDER	...	...	In the winter months about 20 loads per week are sent away by cart and tipped on spare land.
LYNE	...	...	
BATLEY	...	...	5 per cent. sent away by train to farmers.
CAERPHILLY	...	...	5 per cent. by carts to farmers.
CASTLEFORD	...	...	The contents of privy middens sent away by train, barge and cart to farmers.
CHESTER	...	...	A small proportion is conveyed to market gardeners and to the Cheshire County Asylum for filling-up purposes.
CHESTERFIELD	...	...	One load of pail-closet refuse per fortnight is carted to a farm and used on the land.
CHISWICK	...	...	7 per cent. sent away by barge during annual repairs to destructor furnaces and tipped on low-lying land near the mouth of the Thames.
CLEETHORPE	...	...	(See under "Disposal of Refuse—Tips.")
WITH THRUNSCOE	...	...	
COLCHESTER	...	...	Refuse collected by the War Department sent away and burnt.
CREWE	...	...	Occasionally refuse is carted away for the purpose of filling pit-holes.
DOVER	...	...	All refuse is sent away, part being barged and remainder carted to lay stalls.
GLOSSOP	...	...	Excrement and offal is carted out of the district in closed barrels and treated at the sewage outfall works, being afterwards used for agricultural purposes.
GRAVESEND	...	...	All refuse carted out of district to tip and afterwards placed on land.
HARROGATE	...	...	All refuse carted to tips.

Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued*.

HEBBURN	...	75 per cent. barged to sea.
HENDON	...	67 per cent. sent away by train.
HOVE	...	Small proportion sent away by cart and train.
ILKESTON	...	A little crude nightsoil is occasionally carted to farm land just outside the district.
JARROW	...	75 per cent. sent to sea and 25 per cent. sent to farmers.
KIDDERMINSTER	...	67 per cent. of the refuse is conveyed by canal boats to low-lying meadowland 3 miles from the borough.
KINGSTON UPON THAMES		About 50 per cent. of the refuse is carted away to tips.
LOUGHBOROUGH	...	Nightsoil carted to farms.
LUTON	...	During 1912, 19 per cent. was carted to two tips just outside the borough.
MACCLESFIELD	...	Practically all the refuse is placed on a tip about a mile from the borough boundary.
NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME		Nightsoil is carted to a farm.
OLDBURY	...	Practically all nightsoil by cart.
PENGE	...	All refuse sent away by rail and disposed of by contractor at his own shoots.
PETERBOROUGH	...	All refuse is carted to a tip just outside the borough.
REIGATE	...	In 1912, 4 per cent. was carted to brickfields.
RICHMOND (SURREY)		All refuse is shot into railway wagons at the Corporation's siding and removed from district daily.
SOUTHALL NORWOOD		All refuse is carted to a brickfield and tipped there.
SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY		Larger proportion of privy refuse sent to farmers by rail in specially constructed wagons.
TODMORDEN	...	A small proportion is tipped outside the borough.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS		All conveyed to three tips by covered carts.
WALLSEND	...	67 per cent. of refuse barged to sea.
WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH		All refuse is buried just outside the Urban District boundary.
WESTON SUPER MARE		All refuse is carted out of the district and tipped.
WORCESTER	...	About 17 per cent. is carted out of the district.
WORKSOP	...	Small portion conveyed out of the district by canal boats and used as tillage.

## III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (123 Towns).

ABERGAVENNY	...	The whole of the refuse is placed on a tip just outside the borough boundary. It is a considerable distance from dwelling-houses.
ABERYSTWICH	...	The whole of the refuse is carted to a tip about 1 mile outside the borough and covered with lime and soil.
ABINGDON	...	All house refuse is carted out of the borough.
ALTRINCHAM	...	A small percentage is carted out of district.
ARDSLEY	...	A small portion is carted away for agricultural purposes.
ARNOLD	...	About 33 per cent. is sent away by cart and light traction engine.
ASHFORD	...	About 33 per cent. is carted away and used for filling up disused gravel pits.
AUDENSHAW	...	Wet refuse is carted away to a tip.
AYLESBURY	...	A portion of the refuse is carted away by farmers.
BARNOLDSWICK	...	All refuse is sent away in covered carts and tipped into a disused quarry.
BEVERLEY	...	All refuse is carted out of the district and ploughed into land.
BEXLEY	...	About 33 per cent. of the refuse is deposited on farm land and finally ploughed into the land.



Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued*.

BIDDULPH	...	The refuse from about 100 houses is deposited on vacant land outside the district.
BIDEFORD	...	Refuse is carted to a tip about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the town and buried.
BISHOP AUCKLAND		All ashpit and ash-closet refuse is carted to a disused clay-pit.
BISHOP STORTFORD		All refuse is carted to the Council's sewage farm, where it is burnt.
BOLLINGTON	...	25 per cent. of the refuse is carted away and tipped, or used on land.
BOSTON	... ..	All refuse is carted to a tip, and used for filling up disused pits.
BRENTWOOD	...	All refuse is used for brickmaking purposes; 75 per cent. sent away by train and 25 per cent. by vans.
BRIERFIELD	...	75 per cent. of the refuse is destroyed in the destructor belonging to the Nelson Corporation.
BRITON FERRY	...	All refuse is carted just outside the district, and is used for filling in a large pond.
BUCKLEY	... ..	A small portion is taken by farmers and used on the land.
BUSHEY	... ..	All refuse is carted to and burnt in a brick-making yard situated in the Watford Rural District.
CATERHAM	...	Part of the refuse is carted to an adjoining district.
CHELMSFORD	...	All refuse is carted to a brickfield outside the borough. Part is here disposed of on a tip, but the larger portion is burnt.
CHESHAM	...	All refuse is carted to a tip about a mile beyond the district boundary and burnt.
CHIPPENHAM	...	All refuse is carted out of the borough and tipped into an old railway quarry.
CHISLEHURST	...	About 38 per cent. is deposited in a gravel pit and afterwards covered over with earth.
CHURCH	... ..	All refuse is carted to a tip about 100 yards from any houses.
CLAY CROSS	...	22 per cent., consisting of nightsoil mixed with fine ashes, is carted on to agricultural land, and 24 per cent. is tipped at the sewage farm.
DARLASTON	...	At certain times of the year, excrement is taken by agriculturists for manure.
DARTMOUTH	...	All refuse is deposited on a tip at a farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the nearest inhabited house.
DARTON	... ..	About 33 per cent. is carted to a quarry outside the district.
DEAL	... ..	The refuse is carted to a depôt about half a mile out of the town, and is sold to farmers for use as manure.
DEVIZES	... ..	About 33 per cent. (consisting of ashes) is taken away by farmers.
DROYLSDEN	...	An occasional load of very wet refuse, too wet to burn, is placed on farm lands.
DUNSTABLE	...	All refuse is carted to the sewage farm and burned.
DURHAM	... ..	About 30 per cent. is carted to farms.
EASTLEIGH AND BISHOPSTOKE		The contractor for Bishopstoke (a farmer) disposes of the refuse. The Council are unaware of method.
EAST STONEHOUSE		All refuse is removed by barge and mostly sold to market gardeners. If there is no demand for refuse, it is taken out to sea.
ELY	... ..	The refuse is tipped on waste ground, 200 to 300 yards from houses.
ESTON	... ..	About 36 per cent. is taken to a farm immediately outside the district and used on the land.

Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued.*

FARNBOROUGH	...	About 80 per cent. of the refuse is carted on to boggy land, the occupier paying a small annual sum for the refuse.
FARNHAM	...	All house refuse is mixed with sewage sludge and sold to farmers, who cart it out of the district and dispose of it on their land.
FARSLEY	...	About 33 per cent. of the refuse is carted away and burned at a tip.
FAVERSHAM	...	All refuse is tipped 400 yards outside the district and afterwards burned.
FOOTS CRAY	...	All refuse is tipped outside the district.
FRIERN BARNET	...	All the refuse is conveyed to the sewage farm situated in Wood Green, 100 yards from the nearest house.
FULWOOD	...	One load of refuse (2½ per cent.) is tipped outside the district every other week.
GODALMING	...	All refuse is carted out of the district. Part is used for filling up holes at sewage outfall and part is burned in boiler furnaces at the same place.
GOLCAR	...	About 11 per cent. is carted to a disused clay-pit in the adjoining Urban District of Linthwaite.
GOSFORTH	...	About 20 per cent. is carted to farms outside the district.
GREAT BERKHAMPSTED		All refuse is carted to a tip at the sewage works at Broadway, the nearest house being 275 yards away. The hard material is picked out and used for the foundations of new roads, and the remainder is mixed with sludge.
GREAT DRIFFIELD		The refuse is sold to farmers outside the district as manure.
HALSTEAD	...	About 50 per cent. of the refuse is buried in a gravel pit outside the district.
HANWELL	...	All refuse is barged out of the district by a contractor, and, so far as is known, it is used for filling up old gravel pits, &c.
HARPENDEN	...	All refuse is tipped into a disused gravel pit.
HAWORTH	...	About 33 per cent. is carted, and tipped into a disused quarry.
HEANOR	...	50 per cent. of the nightsoil is carted to farmers and used as manure.
HENLEY ON THAMES		All refuse is consumed in a Babcock boiler situated at the sewage pumping station in the adjoining Rural District.
HERNE BAY	...	All refuse is tipped outside the district. The tip is nearly half a mile from the nearest house. When the refuse has completely rotted it is used as manure.
HESSLE	...	All refuse is carted to a yard provided by the contractors in a large field, where it is deposited. Tins, &c., are sorted out and used for filling-up purposes and the residue is burnt. The ashes, together with the nightsoil, are used for agricultural purposes.
HINCKLEY	...	All refuse is carted to the sewage outfall works, in the parish of Burbage, in the Hinckley Rural District. After being sorted over, it is tipped on to shallow ground and burnt.
HOLYHEAD	...	Part of the wet refuse is carted to farms outside the district.
HOOLE	...	All refuse is carted out of the district to a tip in Newton Parish.
HORBURY	...	About five loads per week are disposed of to farmers.
HORWICH	...	All refuse is carted to 203 acres of mossland owned by the Council. After the peat is taken out, the excavations are filled in with refuse and covered with soil, the land thus being reclaimed and let for farming.



Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued.*

HOYLAKE AND WEST KIRBY	...	All refuse is taken out of the district by covered cart and motor lorry and tipped.
HUCKNALL TORKARD	...	Small quantity of refuse is used on farms outside the district.
HUTHWAITE	...	Nightsoil is used on land outside the district.
ILFRACOMBE	...	All refuse is tipped outside the district and covered with earth.
KNARESBOROUGH	...	All refuse is carted to a disused quarry.
LEWES	...	The refuse is burnt and 25 per cent. of the ashes is carted away and used in brickmaking.
LEYLAND	...	25 per cent. carted to farmland.
LIVERSEDGE	...	10 per cent. of the refuse is sent away to farmers.
LUDLOW	...	All refuse is tipped outside the district. Two cottages are about 200 yards from the tip.
MORPETH	...	88 per cent. of wet refuse is used as manure and a proportion of the dry refuse is employed in filling up a disused brickyard.
NANTWICH	...	About 50 per cent. of the refuse is carted out of the district and used on farms.
NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT)	...	All refuse is ploughed into land outside the district.
NEWTON ABBOT	...	Farmers buy some of the refuse and cart it outside the district.
NORMANTON	...	A few loads are carted on to farmland.
OSSETT	...	16 per cent. is carted to a tip about 60 yards from houses.
PAUL	...	All refuse from Newlyn and Mousehole is tipped on the foreshore below high-water mark and carried away by the tide.
PENZANCE	...	All refuse is carted away and used on the land.
PORTSLADE BY SEA	...	All the refuse is carted about a mile outside the district and burnt.
PRESCOT	...	Practically the whole of the refuse is tipped just outside the district and subsequently sold to farmers.
PUDSEY	...	A small proportion is disposed of outside the district to market gardeners.
ROYSTON (YORKS)	...	About one-third of the nightsoil is carted out of the district and used on the land.
RUSHDEN	...	All refuse is carted out of the district and used for agricultural purposes.
RYDE	...	All refuse is carted to a tip outside the district.
SCUNTHORPE	...	All refuse is carted out of the district and tipped on agricultural land.
SHOEBURYNESS	...	All refuse is conveyed out of the district by covered carts and used for brick-burning.
SIDMOUTH	...	1 per cent. is carted away by farmers and used as dressing for the land.
SITTINGBOURNE	...	A very small quantity is used on farmland.
SKELMERSDALE	...	A small proportion of the refuse is conveyed out of the district by farmers.
SOUTH BANK IN NORMANBY	...	All the refuse is disposed of outside the district, part on farms and part on a tip, which is 300 yards from the nearest houses.
STANDISH WITH LANGTREE	...	13 per cent. of the refuse is disposed of on a tip outside the district, and 40 yards from the nearest dwelling-house.
STOURBRIDGE	...	3 per cent. of the refuse is tipped into clay-pits.
SWINTON	...	About 25 per cent. of the refuse is taken to a tip outside the district.
TAMWORTH	...	All refuse is carted away, nightsoil being used on a farm and the remainder tipped.

Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued*.

TEDDINGTON	...	25 per cent. is sent away by train and burnt by brick-makers.
TEIGNMOUTH	...	Practically all the refuse is carted to a tip outside the district.
THORNABY ON TEES		About 50 per cent. is carted to farmers outside the district.
VENTNOR	... ..	All refuse is disposed of on one tip outside the district. Only one house is in the immediate vicinity.
WALMER	... ..	All refuse is carted out of the district and sorted. Part is used in brick-making and part as manure.
WALTON LE DALE...		17 per cent. of the refuse is carted to a tip outside the district.
WANSTEAD	...	All refuse is carted by the contractors to their shoot outside the district.
WARE	... ..	All refuse is carted out of the district and burnt.
WATH UPON		About 13 per cent. of the refuse is carted out of the district to farmers and used on the land.
WEALDSTONE	... ..	33 per cent. of the refuse is tipped outside the district at the sewage outfall works.
WEDNESFIELD	...	90 per cent. is taken by steam tractor wagon to a tip outside the district, half a mile from any building.
WELLINGTON	(SOM.)	On one day per week the refuse collected (old pots, crockery, &c.) is carted out of the district and tipped into old clay-pits.
WEYBRIDGE	...	About 50 per cent. of the refuse is conveyed out of the district by carts and motors and used for brick-making.
WHEATLEY (YORKS)		All refuse is carted out of the district and tipped into a disused quarry.
WHITBY	... ..	Practically the whole of the refuse is conveyed out of the district and used as manure on farms.
WHITCHURCH		All refuse is tipped outside the district at a railway cutting 450 yards from houses.
	(SALOP)	
WHITEHAVEN	...	The whole of the refuse is conveyed to sea in barges.
WHITSTABLE	...	All refuse is taken out of the district and placed on farmland.
WHITWOOD	...	About 33 per cent. of the refuse is conveyed out of the district by train, barge and cart, and finally put on the land.
WIGSTON	MAGNA	About 33 per cent. of the refuse is carted out of the district to a disused pit 560 yards from the nearest dwellings.
WILLENHALL	...	A small proportion is deposited on land outside the district.
WORSLEY	...	About 67 per cent. of the refuse is carted outside the district and tipped.
YEADON	... ..	About 50 per cent. of the refuse is carted out of the district by one of the contractors, a farmer.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (102 Towns).

ABERGELE AND		67 per cent. is carted out of district and tipped into an old quarry.
	PENSARN	
ALDERLEY EDGE	...	All refuse is carted out of the district and tipped into pits.
AMBLE	... ..	67 per cent. of the refuse is tipped outside the district.
APPLEBY	... ..	All the refuse is used for filling up a gorge.
ASHBOURNE	...	All is carted out of district, tipped and burnt.
BALA	... ..	About 83 per cent. of the refuse is tipped.
BALDOCK	... ..	All is used on farms outside the district.
BARMOUTH	...	All the refuse is tipped outside the district.
BARNARD CASTLE		25 per cent. is removed by farmers and dug into land.



Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued.*

BEDWAS AND	33 per cent. is tipped outside the district.
MACHEN	
BEWDLEY ...	67 per cent. of the refuse is tipped.
BLANDFORD FORUM	All the refuse is tipped outside the district.
BRIGG ...	All the refuse is tipped outside the district.
BUILTH WELLS ...	All is tipped outside the district.
BURNHAM ...	All is tipped outside the district.
CALNE ...	All is carted out of the district and burnt.
CHARD ...	Practically all is tipped.
COWBRIDGE ...	All the refuse is tipped outside the district.
CREDITON ...	Nearly all the refuse is used on land.
CRICCIETH ...	All is taken out of the district and buried.
DOLGELLEY ...	All is used on the land.
EAST COWES ...	All is used on the land.
EASTWOOD ...	Nightsoil is carted away to farmers.
ETON ...	All refuse is tipped.
FAIRFIELD ...	95 per cent. of refuse is taken to and destroyed at the Buxton refuse destructor.
FILEY ...	Ashes are sold to farmers.
FLEET ...	All refuse is sent out of the district.
FRINTON ON SEA ...	All the refuse is used as manure.
GARFORTH ...	A small portion is used as manure.
GILDERSOME ...	About 5 per cent. taken outside the district.
GRANGE OVER	About 90 per cent. is tipped outside the district.
SANDS	
HALESWORTH ..	All is used on farms.
HAYLE ...	All the refuse is tipped into the sea.
HEDON ...	Refuse which is not saleable as manure is tipped.
HELSTON ...	All refuse is taken to a depôt, where combustible material is burnt.
HIGHER	All is tipped into a disused quarry.
BEBINGTON	
HIPPERHOLME ...	All is tipped outside the district.
HORNCASTLE ...	All except ashes.
HUNTINGDON ...	All refuse is tipped.
ILMINSTER ...	All refuse is burnt outside the district and the residue used on land.
IVYBRIDGE ...	About 67 per cent. is tipped outside the district.
KESWICK ...	During July, August and September all refuse is taken to the sewage works.
KINGTON ...	All refuse is taken to tip.
KIRKBY LONSDALE	All refuse, except that from farms and outlying houses, is taken out of the district.
LAUNCESTON ...	All refuse is sent away.
LEDBURY ...	All refuse is tipped and burnt, then used on land.
LLANDILO ...	All refuse is disposed of to farmers.
LLANFAIRFECHAN	The bulk of the refuse is disposed of on waste land.
LLANGOLLEN ...	All refuse, excepting tins, &c., is disposed of on land belonging to the contractor.
LONGRIDGE ...	Some refuse is used to fill up pit holes and land hollows outside the district.
MACHYNLLETH ...	All refuse is used for filling up hollows and depressions.
MARKET RASEN ...	All refuse is carted to disused brick-pits.
MARLBOROUGH ...	All is tipped or used for agricultural purposes.
MATLOCK BATH	All refuse is carted to a tip.
AND SCARTHIN NICK	
MELKSHAM ...	Practically all is tipped.
MIDDLEWICH ...	17 per cent. is used to fill up marl-pits and holes on farm land.
NEWBIGGIN	A proportion is taken to a farm for use as manure.
BY THE SEA	

Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued.*

NEWQUAY	...	All is carted out of the district, sorted and burnt.
NEW ROMNEY	...	All refuse is used on a farm just outside the district.
NORTON	...	About 25 per cent. of the refuse is sent to farmers.
OKEHAMPTON	...	About 50 per cent. of the refuse is deposited on fields.
PADSTOW	...	All refuse is carted away and used as manure.
PENISTONE	...	A portion of the ashpit refuse is carted away to a farm.
PENRYN	...	All the refuse is carted out of the district.
PORTISHEAD	...	All, except that disposed of by occupiers on their gardens, is either burnt or buried on agricultural land.
ROMSEY	...	About 17 per cent. (the incombustible portion) is used to fill up ditches.
RUGELEY	...	All the refuse is carted to a tip at the sewage farm.
RUTHIN	...	About 50 per cent. of the refuse is tipped outside the borough, about 100 yards from houses.
RYE	...	A portion of the refuse is sold to farmers for manure.
SAINT AUSTELL	...	All the refuse is carted to a tip just outside the boundary.
SAINT IVES	...	All the refuse is sold for agricultural purposes.
(HUNTS)		
SAINT NEOTS	...	About 50 per cent. of the refuse is ploughed into the land on the contractor's farm.
SANDGATE	...	All refuse is taken outside the district and burnt.
SANDWICH	...	The refuse is carted away and most of it disposed of outside the district, the suitable portion as manure and the remainder buried.
SAWBRIDGEWORTH	...	All is carted to a gravel pit one mile out of town and there burnt and buried.
SHAFTESBURY	...	All refuse is carted to a disused quarry.
SHANKLIN	...	All refuse is carted to a tip.
SHERINGHAM	...	A large proportion of the refuse is sent by train to Weybourne and used for filling up pits.
SOUTHWICK	...	A certain proportion is carted away.
SOUTHWOLD	...	All refuse is carted and tipped in a field and afterwards used as manure.
SOWERBY	...	A small amount of refuse is carted away.
STANHOPE	...	All the refuse is taken out of the district. Tins, &c., are deposited in a disused quarry and the remaining refuse is used as manure.
STOURPORT	...	About 60 per cent. (dry refuse) is buried on the common.
STOW ON THE	...	All refuse is deposited in an old stone quarry.
WOLD		
TAVISTOCK	...	The refuse is all carted from a temporary tip in the district (60 yards from houses) and used on farms outside the district.
TENBY	...	All the refuse is carted out of the district and buried.
TOTNES	...	Some of the refuse is taken by farmers.
TOW LAW	...	60 per cent. of the refuse is carted out of the district.
TRING	...	The Council will shortly use a new tip outside the district for all the refuse.
WALLINGFORD	...	About 50 per cent. (the incombustible refuse) is carted and tipped into a pit about one mile from houses.
WAREHAM	...	All the refuse is carted to a heath about a mile from the town and there buried, burnt or sifted for manure.
WATCHET	...	All the refuse is used for manuring land.
WELLS (SOM.)	...	The refuse is carted out of the district, some being sold to farmers for use as manure and the remainder used on the sewage farm in connection with irrigation. The paper is burnt daily.
WEM	...	All refuse is taken away and used by farmers.
WHITTLESEY	...	All the refuse is taken to a large arable field, placed in heaps and sold by auction.



Towns Sending Refuse out of District—*continued*.

WILTON	...	...	All refuse is carted to a disused chalk-pit and tipped there.
WINDLESHAM	...	...	About one load per week is taken to a sand-pit.
WIRKSWORTH	...	...	The refuse from Bolehill is carted to a tip.
WITHERNSEA	...	...	All refuse is carted outside the district and used on agricultural land.
WITNEY	...	...	All refuse is carted away and buried in old gravel pits.
WIVELISCOMBE	...	...	All refuse is taken away. Tins and metal are sorted out and used for filling up a deep gully. The remainder is used on land as manure.
WOKINGHAM	...	...	33 per cent. of the refuse is carted to one of the Council's sewage farms and burnt.

## 2 —Destructors.

## (a) TOWNS WITH DESTRUCTORS.

The following list shows the towns which possess destructors, and, where it is known, the percentage of refuse destroyed therein:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (72 Towns).

ABERDARE...	...	40.
ACTON	...	All.
BARNSELY	...	17.
BARROW IN		
FURNESS		50.
BATH	...	All.
BIRKENHEAD	...	All.
BIRMINGHAM	...	71.
BLACKBURN	...	32.297 tons.
BLACKPOOL	...	All.
BOLTON	...	60.
BOOTLE	...	97.
BOURNEMOUTH	...	87.
BRADFORD	...	52.
BRIGHTON	...	91.
BRISTOL	...	67.
BURNLEY	...	50.
BURY	...	All.
CAMBRIDGE	...	All.
CARDIFF	...	17.
CARLISLE	...	Diseased meat, fish offal, &c.
COVENTRY	...	All except privy-midden refuse.
CROYDON	...	75.
DERBY	...	62.
DEWSBURY	...	35.
DUDLEY	...	20.
EALING	...	All.
EASTBOURNE	...	All except that collected by a contractor from Hampden Park area.
EAST HAM	...	75.
GLOUCESTER	...	68.
GREAT YARMOUTH	...	All.
GRIMSBY	...	Most.
HASTINGS	...	Most.
HORNSEY	...	All.
HUDDERSFIELD	...	75.
IPSWICH	...	All.
KINGSTON UPON	...	78 per cent. dry refuse.
HULL		

Towns with Destructors—*continued.*

LEEDS	...	...	88.
LEICESTER	...	...	96.
LEYTON	...	...	All.
LIVERPOOL	...	...	59.
MANCHESTER	...	...	36.
MIDDLESBROUGH	...	...	Primitive destructor for light refuse, diseased food, &c.
NEWCASTLE UPON	...	...	...
	TYNE	...	42.
NORTHAMPTON	...	...	75.
NOTTINGHAM	...	...	All dry refuse and a little nightsoil.
OLDHAM	...	...	75.
PLYMOUTH	...	...	73.
PORTSMOUTH	...	...	All.
PRESTON	...	...	All.
ROCHDALE	...	...	All.
ROTHERHAM	...	...	83.
SAINT HELENS	...	...	75 per cent. dry refuse and 71 per cent. ashpit refuse.
SALFORD	...	...	75.
SHEFFIELD	...	...	68.
SMETHWICK	...	...	Practically all.
SOUTHAMPTON	...	...	75.
SOUTHPORT	...	...	67.
STOCKTON ON TEES	...	...	57.
STOKE ON TRENT	...	...	42,983 tons per annum.
SWANSEA	...	...	About 33.
TOTTENHAM	...	...	All.
TYNEMOUTH	...	...	There is a small destructor for light refuse.
WAKEFIELD	...	...	62.
WALLASEY	...	...	All.
WALTHAMSTOW	...	...	All.
WARRINGTON	...	...	All.
WEST BROMWICH	...	...	78 per cent. of dry refuse.
WEST HARTLEPOOL	...	...	86.
WIGAN	...	...	17.
WIMBLEDON	...	...	All.
WOLVERHAMPTON	...	...	All.
YORK	...	...	Practically all house refuse.

II.—144 Smaller Towns (73 Towns).

ABERTILLERY	...	...	Refuse from about 87 per cent. of the population.
ACCRINGTON	...	...	97.
ALDERSHOT	...	...	All.
ASHTON UNDER	...	...	About 170 tons per week.
	LYNE	...	...
BARNES	...	...	All.
BARRY	...	...	All.
BATLEY	...	...	66.
BECKENHAM	...	...	All.
BEDFORD	...	...	All.
BEDWELLTY	...	...	A one-cell destructor for fish-heads, offal, &c.
BRIGHOUSE	...	...	Home-made destructor for easily combustible refuse.
BROMLEY	...	...	All.
BURTON	...	...	94.
	UPON TRENT	...	...
CANTERBURY	...	...	All.
CASTLEFORD	...	...	Paper, fish offal and combustible materials.
CHADDERTON	...	...	Practically all.
CHELTENHAM	...	...	All.
CHESTERFIELD	...	...	76.
CHISWICK	...	...	93.
CHORLEY	...	...	99.



Towns with Destructors—*continued.*

COLNE	...	...	All.
DARTFORD	...	...	All.
DARWEN	...	...	Most.
DONCASTER	...	...	Most.
ECCLES	...	...	All.
FARNWORTH	...	...	All.
FELLING	...	...	22.
FOLKESTONE	...	...	All.
GAINSBOROUGH	...	...	All.
GOSPORT AND	...	...	All.
ALVERSTOKE			
GRANTHAM	...	...	All.
GUILDFORD	...	...	All.
HARTLEPOOL	...	...	All.
HEREFORD	...	...	36.
HESTON AND	...	...	All.
ISLEWORTH			
HEYWOOD	...	...	93.
HYDE	...	...	80.
KETTERING	...	...	All.
KINGSTON UPON	...	...	50.
THAMES			
LANCASTER	...	...	All.
LEIGH	...	...	75.
LOUGHBOROUGH	...	...	All except nightsoil.
LOWESTOFT	...	...	All.
LUTON	...	...	81 per cent. in 1912.
MANSFIELD	...	...	90.
MARGATE	...	...	All.
MIDDLETON	...	...	Practically all.
NELSON	...	...	All house refuse.
NEWCASTLE	...	...	Trade refuse.
UNDER LYME			
NUNEATON	...	...	All house refuse.
PONTYPRIDD	...	...	All house refuse.
RADCLIFFE	...	...	85.
RAMSGATE	...	...	All.
RAWTENSTALL	...	...	33.
ROYAL	...	...	All.
LEAMINGTON SPA			
RUGBY	...	...	All.
SALISBURY	...	...	All.
SHIPLEY	...	...	All.
SOUTHGATE	...	...	All.
STAFFORD	...	...	All.
STALYBRIDGE	...	...	97.
STRET福德	...	...	67.
SWINTON AND	...	...	All dry refuse.
PENDLEBURY			
TAUNTON	...	...	All.
TODMORDEN	...	...	83.
TORQUAY	...	...	All.
TREDEGAR	...	...	Offensive refuse and all trade refuse.
TWICKENHAM	...	...	All.
WATFORD	...	...	All.
WEYMOUTH AND	...	...	All.
MELCOMBE REGIS			
WINCHESTER	...	...	All.
WOOD GREEN	...	...	All.
WORTHING	...	...	All.

Towns with Destructors—*continued*.

III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (71 Towns).

ATHERTON ...	...	93.
BANGOR ...	...	All.
BASINGSTOKE	...	All.
BOGNOR ...	...	All.
BRENTFORD	...	All.
BRIDPORT	...	All.
BURY SAINT EDMUNDS		All.
BUXTON ...	...	All.
CLECKHEATON	...	All.
DEVIZES	...	About 67.
DORKING	...	All.
DROYLSDEN	...	Practically all.
ELLAND ...	...	All combustible refuse (about 1,960 tons annually).
EPSOM ...	...	All.
EXMOUTH	...	All.
FEATHERSTONE	...	60.
FELIXSTOWE AND WALTON		All.
FLEETWOOD	...	Most.
FROME ...	...	All.
GRAYS THURROCK		All.
HAMPTON	...	All.
HASLINGDEN	...	All.
HECKMONDWIKE	...	All.
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD		All destroyed in four Meldrum furnaces at the water-works and sewage works.
HERTFORD	...	All.
HODDESDON	...	All.
HOLYHEAD	...	All except wet refuse.
HORSHAM	...	All burnt in furnaces at electricity works.
ILKLEY ...	...	All.
LICHFIELD	...	All except incombustible trade refuse.
LITTLEHAMPTON	...	All.
LIVERSEDGE	...	90.
LLANDUDNO	...	All.
LYTHAM	...	All.
MALVERN	...	87.
MEXBOROUGH	...	All.
MORECAMBE	...	All.
NEWMARKET	...	Practically all.
NEWTOWN AND LLANLLWCHAIARN		All.
NEW WINDSOR	...	All.
ORMSKIRK	...	All.
OSSETT	...	60.
PADIHAM	...	All.
PAIGNTON	...	All.
PONTEFRACT	...	Most.
PONTYPOOL	...	All.
RAMSBOTTOM	...	Not known.
REDDITCH	...	All.
RHYL	...	All.
ROYTON	...	53.
RUISLIP		A small destructor for burning paper and vegetable refuse.
NORTHWOOD		
SAINT ANNE'S		All.
ON THE SEA		
SANDOWN	...	All.
SHEERNESS	...	All.



Towns with Destructors—*continued*.

SHILDON ...	...	Most.
SLAITHWAITE	...	About 5.
SLOUGH ...	...	All.
SOWERBY BRIDGE		82.
STONE ...	...	All.
STOURBRIDGE	...	About 95.
STROUD ...	...	All.
SUDBURY ...	...	Most.
SURBITON ...	...	All.
TEDDINGTON	...	75.
WALTHAM		Not known.
HOLY CROSS		
WEALDSTONE ...	...	67.
WELLINGBOROUGH		All.
WEST BRIDGFORD		All.
WHITLEY AND		About 700 loads of dry house refuse.
MONKSEATON		
WREXHAM ...	...	All.
YEOVIL ...	...	All.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (5 Towns).

CROMER ...	...	All.
LLANDRINDOD		
	WELLS	All.
NEW HUNSTANTON		All.
SEAFORD ...	...	All.
SKEGNESS ...	...	All.

## (b) TOWNS WITHOUT DESTRUCTORS.

The following towns do not possess destructors, but in the cases marked \* a destructor was in course of erection, or the erection of a destructor was under consideration, at the date of the return:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (24 Towns).

DARLINGTON.	NORWICH.
DEVONPORT.	OXFORD.
EDMONTON.	READING.
ENFIELD.	*RHONDDA.
*EXETER.	*SOUTHEND ON SEA.
GATESHEAD.	SOUTH SHIELDS.
GILLINGHAM.	*STOCKPORT.
HALIFAX.	SUNDERLAND.
*ILFORD.	SWINDON.
*LINCOLN.	*WALSALL.
MERTHYR TYDFIL.	WEST HAM.
*NEWPORT (MON.).	WILLESDEN.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns (71 Towns).

*ABERSYCHAN.	CAERPHILLY.
ASHINGTON.	CANNOCK.
ASHTON IN MAKERFIELD.	CHATHAM.
BACUP.	*CHEPPING WYCOMBE.
BARKING TOWN.	CHESTER.
BEDLINGTONSHIRE.	*CLEETHORPE WITH THRUNSCOE.
*BILSTON.	COLCHESTER.
BLAYDON.	COSELEY.
BLYTH.	CREWE.

Towns without Destructors—*continued.*

DOVER.	PENGE.
EBBW VALE.	PETERBOROUGH.
ERITH.	POOLE.
*FINCHLEY.	REIGATE.
GELLIGAER.	RICHMOND (SURREY).
GLOSSOP.	ROCHESTER.
GOOLE.	ROWLEY REGIS.
GRAVESEND.	SCARBOROUGH.
HARROGATE.	SHREWSBURY.
HEBBURN.	SOUTHALL NORWOOD.
*HENDON.	STANLEY (DURHAM).
HINDLEY.	SUTTON.
HOVE.	*SUTTON COLDFIELD.
ILKESTON.	SUTTON IN ASHFIELD.
INCE IN MAKERFIELD.	TIPTON.
JARROW.	TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
KEIGHLEY.	WALLSEND.
KIDDERMINSTER.	WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH.
KING'S LYNN.	WEDNESBURY.
LLANELLY.	WESTON SUPER MARE.
MACCLESFIELD.	*WIDNES.
MAESTEG.	WOKING.
MAIDSTONE.	WOLSTANTON UNITED.
MORLEY.	WORCESTER.
MOUNTAIN ASH.	WORKINGTON.
OGMORE AND GARW.	WORKSOP.
OLDBURY.	

## III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (411 Towns).

ABERAVON.	BECCLES.
ABERCARN.	*BEESTON.
ABERGAVENNY.	BELPER.
ABERYSTWITH.	BENFIELD SIDE.
ABINGDON.	BENTLEY WITH ARKSEY.
ABRAM.	BERWICK UPON TWEED.
ALFRETON.	BEVERLEY.
ALNWICK.	BEXHILL.
ALTON.	BEXLEY.
ALTRINCHAM.	BIDDULPH.
AMMANFORD.	BIDEFORD.
ANDOVER.	BIGGLESWADE.
ANNFIELD PLAIN.	BINGLEY.
ARDSLEY.	BIRSTALL.
ARDSLEY EAST AND WEST.	BISHOP AUCKLAND.
ARLECDON AND FRIZINGTON.	BISHOP STORTFORD.
ARNOLD.	BLAENAVON.
ASHFORD.	BLETCHLEY.
ASHTON UPON MERSEY.	BODMIN.
ASPULL.	BOLLINGTON.
AUDENSHAW.	BOLSOVER.
AUDLEY.	BOLTON UPON DEARNE.
AYLESBURY.	*BOSTON.
BAILDON.	BRAINTREE.
BALBY WITH HEXTHORPE.	BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES.
*BANBURY.	BRECKNOCK.
BARNET.	BREDBURY AND ROMILEY.
BARNOLDSWICK.	BRENTWOOD.
BARNSTAPLE.	BRIDGEND.
BARROWFORD.	BRIDGNORTH.
BARTON UPON HUMBER.	BRIDGWATER.



Towns without Destructors—*continued*.

BRIDLINGTON.	DUNSTABLE.
BRIERFIELD.	DURHAM.
BRIERLEY HILL.	EARBY.
BRITON FERRY.	EARSDON.
BRIXHAM.	EAST AND WEST MOLESEY.
BROADSTAIRS AND SAINT PETER'S.	EAST BARNET VALLEY.
BROMSGROVE.	EAST DEREHAM.
BROWNHILLS.	*EAST GRINSTEAD.
BRYNMAWR.	EASTLEIGH AND BISHOPSTOKE.
BUCKLEY.	EAST RETFORD.
BURGESS HILL.	EAST STONEHOUSE.
BUSHEY.	EGHAM.
CAMBORNE.	EGREMONT.
CARLTON.	ELLESMERE PORT AND WHITBY.
CARMARTHEN.	ELY.
CARNARVON.	ESHER AND THE DITTONS.
CARSHALTON.	ESTON.
CATERHAM.	*EVESHAM.
CHATTERIS.	*FAILSWORTH.
CHEADLE AND GATLEY.	FALMOUTH.
CHELMSFORD.	FAREHAM.
CHERITON.	*FARNBOROUGH.
CHERTSEY.	FARNHAM.
CHESHAM.	FARSLEY.
CHESHUNT.	FAVERSHAM.
CHESTER LE STREET.	FELTHAM.
CHICHESTER.	FESTINIOG.
CHINGFORD.	FLINT.
CHIPPENHAM.	FOOTS CRAY.
CHISLEHURST.	FORMBY.
CHRISTCHURCH.	FRIERN BARNET.
CHURCH.	FRIMLEY.
CIRENCESTER.	FULWOOD.
CLACTON.	GLYNCORWG.
CLAY CROSS.	GODALMING.
CLAYTON LE MOORS.	GOLBORNE.
CLEATOR MOOR.	GOLCAR.
CLEVEDON.	*GOSFORTH.
CLITHEROE.	GREAT BERKHAMPSTED.
COALVILLE.	GREAT CROSBY.
COCKERMOUTH.	GREAT DRIFFIELD.
*COLWYN BAY AND COLWYN.	GREAT HARWOOD.
CONGLETON.	GUISBOROUGH.
CONSETT.	HALE.
CONWAY.	HALSTEAD.
COWES.	HANDSWORTH (YORKS).
CRAMLINGTON.	*HANWELL.
*CROMPTON.	HARPENDEN.
CROOK.	HARROW ON THE HILL.
CUDWORTH.	HARWICH.
DALTON IN FURNESS.	HAVERFORDWEST.
DARFIELD.	HAWORTH.
DARLASTON.	HAYDOCK.
DARTMOUTH.	HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL.
DARTON.	HEANOR.
DAWLEY.	HEATH TOWN.
DEAL.	HEBDEN BRIDGE.
DENBIGH.	HENLEY ON THAMES.
DENTON.	HERNE BAY.
DORCHESTER.	HESSLE.
DUKINFIELD.	HETTON.

Towns without Destructors—*continued*.

HEXHAM.	MATLOCK.
*HINCKLEY.	MELTHAM.
HITCHIN.	*MELTON MOWBRAY.
HOLBEACH.	*MERTON AND MORDEN.
HOLMFIRTH.	MIDSOMER NORTON.
HONLEY.	MILFORD HAVEN.
HOOLE.	MILLOM.
HORBURY.	MILNROW.
*HORSFORTH.	MILTON REGIS.
HORWICH.	MIRFIELD.
HOUGHTON LE SPRING.	MONMOUTH.
HOYLAKES AND WEST KIRBY.	MORPETH.
HOYLAND NETHER.	MOSSLEY.
HUCKNALL TORKARD.	MYNYDDISLWYN.
HURST.	NANTWICH.
HUTHWAITE.	NANTYGLO AND BLAINA.
HYTHE.	NEATH.
*ILFRACOMBE.	NEWARK.
IRLAM.	NEWBURN.
ITCHEN.	NEWBURY.
KEARSLEY.	NEWHAVEN.
KEMPSTON.	NEW MILLS.
KENDAL.	*NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT).
KENILWORTH.	NEWTON ABBOT.
KIDSGROVE.	NEWTON IN MAKERFIELD.
KINGSWOOD.	NORMANTON.
*KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD.	NORTHAM.
KNARESBOROUGH.	NORTH BROMSGROVE.
KNOTTINGLEY.	NORTHFLEET.
KNUTSFORD.	NORTHWICH.
LATHOM AND BURSCOUGH.	OAKENGATES.
LEATHERHEAD.	OLD FLETON.
LEEK.	ORRELL.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD.	*OSWALDTWISTLE.
LEOMINSTER.	OSWESTRY.
LEWES.	OTLEY.
LEYLAND.	OYSTERMOUTH.
LINTHWAITE.	PANTEG.
LITHERLAND.	PAUL.
LITTLEBOROUGH.	PEMBROKE.
LITTLE HULTON.	PENARTH.
LITTLE LEVER.	PENRITH.
LLANTARNAM.	PENZANCE.
LOFTUS.	PORTLAND.
LONGBENTON.	PORTSLADE BY SEA.
LONG EATON.	PRESCOT.
LOUGHTON.	PRESTWICH.
LOUTH.	PRUDHOE.
*LOWER BEBINGTON.	PUDSEY.
LUDLOW.	QUARRY BANK.
LYE AND WOLLESCOTE.	QUEENSBURY.
MAIDENHEAD.	RAMSEY.
MALDON.	*RAWMARSH.
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE.	REDCAR.
MARCH.	REDRUTH.
MARGAM.	RHYMNEY.
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	RICKMANSWORTH.
*MARPLE.	RIPLEY.
*MARSDEN.	RIPON.
MARYPORT.	RISCA.



Towns without Destructors—*continued*.

RISHTON.	TILBURY.
ROMFORD.	TIVERTON.
ROTHWELL (YORKS).	TONBRIDGE.
ROYSTON (YORKS).	TOTTINGTON.
RUNCORN.	TROWBRIDGE.
RUSHDEN.	TRURO.
RYDE.	TURTON.
RYTON.	TYLDESLEY WITH SHAKERLEY.
SADDLEWORTH.	ULVERSTON.
SAFFRON WALDEN.	UPHOLLAND.
SAINT ALBANS.	URMSTON.
SAINT IVES (CORN.)	UTTOXETER.
SAINT JUST.	UXBRIDGE.
SALE.	VENTNOR.
SANDBACH.	WALMER.
SCUNTHORPE.	WALTON LE DALE.
SEAHAM HARBOUR.	WALTON UPON THAMES.
SEATON DELAVAL.	WANSTEAD.
SEDGLEY.	WARE.
SELBY.	WARMINSTER.
SEVENOAKS.	WARWICK.
SHEPSHED.	WATH UPON DEARNE.
SHEPTON MALLET.	WEDNESFIELD.
SHERBORNE.	WEETSLADE.
SHOEBURYNESSE.	WELLINGTON (SALOP).
SHOREHAM BY SEA.	WELLINGTON (SOM.)
*SIDMOUTH.	WELSHPOOL.
SITTINGBOURNE.	WEMBLEY.
SKELMERSDALE.	WENLOCK.
SKELTON AND BROTTON.	WESTHOUGHTON.
SKIPTON.	WEYBRIDGE.
SLEAFORD.	WHEATLEY (YORKS).
SMALLTHORNE.	WHICKHAM.
SOUTH BANK IN NORMANBY.	WHITBY.
SOUTHBOROUGH.	WHITCHURCH (SALOP).
SOUTHWICK ON WEAR.	WHITEFIELD.
SPALDING.	WHITEHAVEN.
SPENNYMOOR.	WHITSTABLE.
SPRINGHEAD.	WHITTINGTON AND NEWBOLD.
STAINES.	WHITWOOD.
STAMFORD.	WHITWORTH.
STANDISH WITH LANGTREE.	WIGSTON MAGNA.
STANLEY (YORKS).	WILLENHALL.
STOCKSBRIDGE.	WILLINGTON.
STRATFORD ON AVON.	WILMSLOW.
SWADLINCOTE DISTRICT.	WINDERMERE.
SWINTON.	WINSFORD.
TAMWORTH.	WISBECH.
TANFIELD.	WOMBWELL.
TEIGNMOUTH.	WOODFORD.
TETTENHALL.	WORSBOROUGH.
TEWKESBURY.	WORSLEY.
*THE MALDENS AND COOMBE.	YEADON.
THORNABY ON TEES.	

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (402 Towns).

ABERAYRON.	ALSAGER.
ABERGELE AND PENSARN.	ALTOFTS.
ADLINGTON.	ALVASTON AND BOULTON.
ALDEBURGH.	AMBLE.
ALDERLEY EDGE.	AMBLECOTE.
ALFORD.	AMBLESIDE.

Towns without Destructors—*continued*.

AMLWCH.  
 AMPHILL.  
 APPLEBY.  
 ARUNDEL.  
 ASHBOURNE.  
 ASHBURTON.  
 ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.  
 ASHBY WOULDs.  
 ASPATRIA.  
 AWRE.  
 BAKEWELL.  
 BALA.  
 BALDOCK.  
 BAMPTON.  
 BARKISLAND.  
 BARMOUTH.  
 BARNARD CASTLE.  
 BASLOW AND BUBNELL.  
 BATTLE.  
 BEACONSFIELD.  
 BEAUMARIS.  
 BEDWAS AND MACHEN.  
 BETHESDA.  
 BETTWS Y COED.  
 BEWDLEY.  
 BICESTER.  
 BILLINGE.  
 BIRKENSHAW.  
 BISHOPS CASTLE.  
 BISPHAM WITH NORBRECK.  
 BLACKROD.  
 BLANDFORD FORUM.  
 BONsALL.  
 BOURNE.  
 BOWDEN.  
 BRACEBRIDGE.  
 BRACKLEY.  
 BRADFORD ON AVON.  
 BRAMPTON AND WALTGN.  
 BRIGG.  
 BRIGHTLINGSEA.  
 BROMBOROUGH.  
 BROMYARD.  
 BROUGHTON.  
 BRUMBY AND FRODINGHAM.  
 BUCKFASTLEIGH.  
 BUCKHURST HILL.  
 BUCKINGHAM.  
 BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.  
 BUGLAWTON.  
 BUILTH WELLS.  
 BULKINGTON.  
 BUNGAY.  
 BURLEY IN WHARFEDAILE.  
 BURNHAM.  
 BURNHAM ON CROUCH.  
 BURRY PORT.  
 CAERLEON.  
 CALLINGTON.  
 CALNE.  
 CALVERLEY.

CARDIGAN.  
 CARNFORTH.  
 CHARD.  
 CHARLTON KINGS.  
 CHEPSTOW.  
 CHIPPING NORTON.  
 CHORLEYWOOD.  
 CHURCH STRETTON.  
 CLAYTON.  
 CLAYTON WEST.  
 COLEFORD.  
 COMPSTALL.  
 CONNAH'S QUAY.  
 COTTINGHAM.  
 COWBRIDGE.  
 CREDITON.  
 CREWKERNE.  
 CRICCIETH.  
 CROSTON.  
 CROWLE.  
 CUCKFIELD.  
 CWMAMMAN.  
 DAVENTRY.  
 DAWLISH.  
 DENBY AND CUMBERWORTH.  
 DENHOLME.  
 DESBOROUGH.  
 DISS.  
 DODWORTH.  
 DOLGELLEY.  
 DOWNHAM MARKET.  
 DRIGHLINGTON.  
 DROITWICH.  
 DRONFIELD.  
 EAST COWES.  
 EASTWOOD.  
 ELLESMERE.  
 EMLEY.  
 EPPING.  
 ETON.  
 EYE.  
 FAIRFIELD.  
 FARNLEY TYAS.  
 FILEY.  
 FINEDON.  
 FISHGUARD.  
 FLEET.  
 FLOCKTON.  
 FOWEY.  
 FRINTON ON SEA.  
 GARFORTH.  
 GILDERSOME.  
 GLASTONBURY.  
 GLEMSFORD.  
 GODMANCHESTER.  
 GOMERSAL.  
 GRANGE OVER SANDS.  
 GRASMERE.  
 GREASBROUGH.  
 GREAT TORRINGTON.  
 GREENFORD.



Towns without Destructors—*continued.*

GREETLAND.	LLANDILO.
GUISELEY.	LLANDOVERY.
GUNTHWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH.	LLANFAIRFECHAN.
HADLEIGH.	LLANFRECHFA UPPER.
HALESWORTH.	LLANFYLLIN.
HAM.	LLANGEFNI.
HAMPTON WICK.	LLANGOLLEN.
HANDFORTH.	LLANIDLOES.
HARRINGTON.	LLANWRTYD WELLS.
HASLEMERE.	LLANRWST.
HAVANT.	LONGRIDGE.
HAVERHILL.	LONG SUTTON.
HAY.	LOOE.
HAYES.	LOSTWITHIEL.
HAYLE.	LUDDENDEN FOOT.
HEAGE.	LUDGVAN.
HAYWARD'S HEATH.	LYDD.
HEDON.	LYME REGIS.
HELSTON.	LYMINGTON.
HEYSHAM.	LYMM.
HIGHAM FERRERS.	LYNTON.
HIGHBRIDGE.	MABLETHORPE.
HIGHER BEBINGTON.	MACHYNILETH.
HINDERWELL.	MADRON.
HIPPERHOLME.	MALLWYD.
HOLLINGWORTH.	MALMESBURY.
HOLME.	MALTON.
HOLME CULTRAM.	MARKET RASEN.
HOLSWORTHY.	MARLBOROUGH.
HOLYWELL.	MARLOW.
HONITON.	MASHAM.
HORNCASTLE.	MATLOCK BATH AND SCARTHIN NICK.
HORNSEA.	MELKSHAM.
HOYLANDSWAINE.	MENAI BRIDGE.
HUNSWORTH.	METHLEY.
HUNTINGDON.	MIDDLEWICH.
HUYTON WITH ROBY.	MIDGLEY.
ILMINSTER.	MINEHEAD.
IRTHLINGBOROUGH.	MOLD.
IVYBRIDGE.	MONK BRETTON.
KESWICK.	MONTGOMERY.
KIDWELLY.	MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE.
KINGSBRIDGE.	MYTHOLMROYD.
KINGSBURY.	NAILSWORTH.
KINGTON.	NARBERTH.
KIRKBURTON.	NESTON AND PARKGATE.
KIRKBY LONSDALE.	NEWBIGGIN BY THE SEA.
KIRKHAM.	NEWCASTLE EMIAN.
KIRKHEATON.	NEW MILL.
KIRKLINGTON CUM UPSLAND.	NEWNHAM.
KNIGHTON.	NEWPORT (SALOP).
LAMPETER.	NEWPORT PAGNELL.
LAUNCESTON.	NEW QUAY.
LEADGATE.	NEWQUAY.
LEDBURY.	NEW ROMNEY.
LEES.	NEYLAND.
LEISTON CUM SIZEWELL.	NORDEN.
LEPTON.	NORTHALLERTON.
LINSLADE.	NORTH DARLEY.
LISKEARD.	NORTH WALSHAM.
LITTLE CROSBY.	NORTON.

Towns without Destructors—*continued*.

OADBY.	SHELF.
OAKHAM.	SHELLEY.
OAKWORTH.	SHEPLEY.
OKEHAMPTON.	SHERINGHAM.
OTTERY SAINT MARY.	SHORT HEATH.
OULTON BROAD.	SILSDEN.
OUNDE.	SKELMANTHORPE.
OXENHOPE.	SOUTH CROSLAND.
PADSTOW.	SOUTH DARLEY.
PENISTONE.	SOUTH MOLTON.
PENMAENMAWR.	SOUTHOWRAM.
PENRYN.	SOUTHWICK.
PERRY BARR.	SOUTHWOLD.
PETERSFIELD.	SOWERBY.
PHILLACK.	SOYLAND.
PICKERING.	STAINLAND WITH OLD LINDLEY.
POCKLINGTON.	STANHOPE.
PORTHCAWL.	STEVENAGE.
PORTISHEAD.	STOURPORT.
POULTON LE FYLDE.	STOWMARKET.
PREESALL.	STOW ON THE WOLD.
PRESTATYN.	STRATTON AND BUDE.
PRESTEIGNE.	STREET.
PWLLHELL.	SUNBURY ON THAMES.
QUEENBOROUGH.	SUTTON BRIDGE.
QUORNDON.	SWAFFHAM.
RADSTOCK.	SWANAGE.
RAINFORD.	TARPORLEY.
RAUNDS.	TAVISTOCK.
RAWDON.	TENBY.
RICHMOND (YORKS).	TENTERDEN.
RISHWORTH.	TETBURY.
ROMSEY.	THAME.
ROSS.	THETFORD.
ROTHBURY.	THORNTON.
ROTHWELL (NORTHANTS).	THURLSTONE.
ROXBY CUM RISBY.	THURMASTON.
ROYSTON (HERTS).	THURNSCOE.
RUGELEY.	THURSTONLAND.
RUSKINGTON.	TICKHILL.
RUTHIN.	TORPOINT.
RYE.	TOTNES.
SAINT AUSTELL.	TOW LAW.
SAINT HELENS (ISLE OF WIGHT).	TOWYN.
SAINT IVES (HUNTS).	TRAWDEN.
SAINT NEOTS.	TRING.
SALCOMBE.	UCKFIELD.
SALTASH.	USK.
SALTBURN BY THE SEA.	WADEBRIDGE.
SANDGATE.	WALLINGFORD.
SANDWICH.	WALSOKEN.
SAWBRIDGEWORTH.	WALTON ON THE NAZE.
SAXMUNDHAM.	WANTAGE.
SCALBY.	WARBLINGTON.
SCAMMONDEN.	WARDLE.
SEATON.	WAREHAM.
SEGHILL.	WARSOP.
SHAFTESBURY.	WATCHET.
SHANKLIN.	WELLS NEXT THE SEA.
SHAP.	WELLS (SOM.).
	WEM.



Towns without Destructors—*continued*.

WESTBURY.	WITHNELL.
WESTBURY ON SEVERN.	WITNEY.
WHEATLEY (OXON).	WIVELISCOMBE.
WHITLEY UPPER.	WIVENHOE.
WHITTLESEY.	WOKINGHAM.
WIGTON.	WOODBIDGE.
WILTON.	WOODHALL SPA.
WIMBORNE MINSTER.	WOODSTOCK.
WINDLESHAM.	WROTHAM.
WINTERTON.	YEARDSLEY CUM WHALEY.
WIRKSWORTH.	YIEWSLEY.
WITHAM.	YNYSYCNHAIARN.
WITHERNSEA.	

## (c) UTILISATION OF DESTRUCTOR STEAM.

In the following cases the destructor is fitted with boilers for generating steam:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London.

ABERDARE	...	The heat is used to assist in the generation of electricity.
BRADFORD	...	The steam is supplied to the electricity department.
CARDIFF	...	16 per cent. of the total refuse is consumed in furnaces for raising steam at the sewage pumping station.
EASTBOURNE	...	The steam is used in pumping sewage.
EAST HAM	...	The steam is used in pumping sewage.
HASTINGS	...	Two loads of refuse per day are burnt in furnaces used in connection with the sewage sludge disposal system.
HUDDERSFIELD	...	The destructor supplies steam to the electric-lighting works.
PRESTON	...	The steam generated is used for providing the requisite power for running the Corporation tramway system.
SALFORD	...	At each of the modern destructors the heated products of combustion are utilised to raise steam in a large boiler and the steam is used to supply forced draught for the destructor fires, to drive various kinds of machinery and dynamos for electric lighting.
SOUTHAMPTON	...	The steam is used in pumping sewage.
STOKE ON TRENT	...	Ten tons per day are dealt with at the Hanley sewage works for the boilers.
SWANSEA	...	The steam generated is utilised for electrical machinery, clinker crusher and mortar mill.
WEST BROMWICH	...	The heat generated is used for steam-raising purposes and employed in generating electricity.
WIGAN	...	The heat generated is used to raise steam for driving mortar mills, revolving screen fans, a stone grinder, a chaff and hay cutter, &c.
WILLESDEN	...	The destructor is a private one, situated in a brickfield. The heat is used for generating steam to drive the plant necessary for running machinery for the process of brick-making.
YORK	...	The heat generated works the day load at the Corporation's electric light and power station.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns.

BARRY	...	The steam is used to generate electricity which is supplied to abattoirs and schools.
BECKENHAM	...	The steam is used to supply power to engines at the electricity works.

Utilisation of Destructor Steam—*continued*.

CHESTERFIELD	...	The steam is used for pumping sewage on to the filters.
DARWEN	...	The steam is used for generating electricity.
ECCLES	...	The steam generated is used at the sewage pumping station.
FARNWORTH	...	The steam is used for generating electricity.
GAINSBOROUGH	...	The steam is used for lighting works, steam jets, slipper and swimming baths.
GOSPORT AND ALVERSTOKE		The steam is used to compress air for actuating the sewage ejectors.
GUILDFORD	...	The steam is used in connection with the sewage ejectors.
RADCLIFFE	...	The steam is used for driving all machinery in connection with the sewage works.
STRETTFORD	...	The steam generated is used in connection with the disinfecter.
TODMORDEN	...	The steam generated is used at the electricity works.
TORQUAY	...	The steam is used to drive an electrical installation for lighting the works and the roads around destructor, a fan for forced draught, a mortar mill and a clinker mill.
WEYMOUTH	...	The steam generated is used in connection with the electricity undertaking.
WINCHESTER	...	The steam is used for pumping sewage.

## III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000.

BASINGSTOKE	...	The steam is used for pumping sewage.
BRENTFORD	...	The steam is used to assist in driving the sewage pumps.
DROYLSDEN	...	The steam is used in connection with sludge presses, mortar mills, clinker crusher and steam disinfecter.
FLEETWOOD	...	The steam is used in the generation of electricity.
GRAYS THURROCK	...	The steam is used in connection with the electricity works.
LLANDUDNO	...	The steam is used as an auxiliary in generating electricity and in connection with the steam disinfecter.
MALVERN	...	The steam is used at the electricity works.
NEWMARKET	...	The steam is used at the sewage pumping station.
SAINT ANNE'S ON THE SEA		The steam generated is used for lighting works and for working a steam disinfecter and a mortar mill.
SURBITON	...	The steam is used for pumping sewage.
TEDDINGTON	...	The steam is utilised at the sewage works.
WALTHAM HOLY CROSS		The refuse is burnt in furnaces connected with the boilers at the sewage disposal works.
WEST BRIDGFORD		The steam is used in connection with a steam disinfecter.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000.

SEAFORD	...	The steam is used in air compressors for sewage ejectors.
SKEGNESS	...	The steam from the destructor is utilised for pumping sewage.



### 3.—Towns disposing of Refuse on Tips.

The following statement shows the districts with tips, the proportion of refuse disposed of on tips and the distance of tips from the nearest houses:—

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London (61 Towns).			
ABERDARE ...	2	250 and 300 yards	60
ACTON ...	Not known	Not known	Slop and road sweepings.
BARNSELY ...	6	50 (3), 100 (2) and 500 yards.	68
BARROW IN FURNESS	7	80 yards (1). Others not near houses.	50
BIRKENHEAD ...	About 6	100 to 300 yards	Road sweepings only.
BIRMINGHAM ...	8	Not near houses	19
BLACKBURN ...	Not known	Some considerable distance.	923 loads.
BOLTON ...	13	200 to 440 yards	20
BOOTLE ...	Not known	Near inhabited houses.	Trade refuse only.
BOURNEMOUTH ...	1	Some distance	13
BRADFORD ...	20	20 to 880 yards	45
BRISTOL ...	10	At least 100 yards	33
BURNLEY ...	4	Near houses	50
CAMBRIDGE...	Not known	Not known	Street refuse only.
CARDIFF ...	2	1,173 yards	83
CARLISLE ...	Not known	Well away from houses.	96
CROYDON ...	1	250 yards	25
DERBY ...	Not known	1,173 yards	18
DEVONPORT...	2	440 yards	6
DEWSBURY ...	6	Not very near populated areas.	51
DUDLEY ...	9	Some distance from houses.	80
EAST HAM...	Not known	110 yards	25
EDMONTON ...	Brickfields in winter and Council's sewage farm in summer.	Not known	All.
ENFIELD ...	1	440 yards	Not known.
GATESHEAD ...	Numerous	Not known	27
GILLINGHAM ...	1	Few houses near	All.
GLOUCESTER ...	Not known	160 yards	25
HALIFAX ...	1	200 to 300 yards	Practically all.
HUDDERSFIELD ...	3	Some distance	25
ILFORD ...	1	Not known	All.
KINGSTON UPON HULL	1	280 yards	19
LEEDS ...	30 to 50	300 to 900 yards	8
LEICESTER ...	1	30 yards	3
LINCOLN ...	2	440 yards (1). Not known (1).	All except 200 tons of mixed nightsoil and refuse.
LIVERPOOL ...	3	None less than 200 yards.	13
MANCHESTER ...	2	One near and the other removed from houses.	30

Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
MERTHYR TYDFIL ...	11	100 to 440 yards ...	All.
NEWCASTLE	2	150 yards ...	7
UPON TYNE			
NEWPORT (MON.) ...	3	Comparatively near.	All.
NORTHAMPTON ...	3	On the outskirts of the town.	25
NORWICH ...	2	150 and 200 yards	24
OLDHAM ...	3	100 to 150 yards ...	25
OXFORD ...	Not known	Some distance ...	84
PLYMOUTH ...	1	250 yards ...	7
READING ...	2	200 and 600 yards	All.
RHONDDA ...	12	10 to 50 yards ...	All.
ROTHERHAM ...	1	880 yards ...	14
SAINT HELENS ...	1	400 yards ...	25 per cent. dry refuse and 24 per cent. ashpit refuse.
SHEFFIELD ...	3	A good distance ...	5
SOUTHEND ON SEA...	2	Very few houses within 880 yards.	All.
STOCKPORT ...	3	98, 107 and 120 yards	All dry refuse.
STOKE ON TRENT ...	1	6 houses in close proximity.	All refuse from Tunstall district.
SUNDERLAND ...	3	300 yards (2) and the other quite close to inhabited houses.	Very little.
SWANSEA ...	6	With one exception they are all some distance from dwellings.	33 per cent. of total refuse.
SWINDON ...	2	200 and 587 yards	All.
TYNEMOUTH ...	1	No houses in vicinity.	25
WAKEFIELD ...	Not known	200 yards ...	38
WALSALL ...	Not known	Not known ...	Practically all.
WEST BROMWICH ...	3	250 yards (1), 660 yards (1) and a considerable distance (1).	All privy refuse and 22 per cent of dry refuse.
WEST HAM...	1	440 yards ...	43
WIGAN ...	28	Not known ...	13

## II.—144 Smaller Towns (83 Towns).

ABERSYCHAN ...	2	150 and 200 yards	All.
ABERTILLERY ...	2	Away from houses	Refuse from 13 per cent. of the population.
ACCRINGTON ...	1	Well away from houses.	3
ASHINGTON ...	6	Considerable distance.	All.
ASHTON IN MAKERFIELD	5	100 (2), 150, 200 and 400 yards.	All.
ASHTON UNDER LYNE.	2 (1 is of a temporary nature).	The permanent tip is 1,320 yards from any houses.	30 loads per week.
BACUP ...	3	A fair distance ...	All.
BARKING TOWN ...	2	100 yards ...	All.



Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
BATLEY ... ..	3	Away from houses	28
BEDLINGTONSHIRE...	3	100 yards ... ..	All except portion ploughed into land.
BEDWELLTY ... ..	5	100 (2), 200, 300 and 600 yards.	Nearly all.
BILSTON ... ..	3	All far from houses	All.
BLAYDON ... ..	8	100 (2), 170, 200 (3), 270 and 400 yards.	Bulk.
BLYTH ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	50
BRIGHOUSE... ..	2	150 and 300 yards	Not known.
BURTON UPON TRENT	5	200 to 600 yards ...	6
CAERPHILLY ... ..	5	Some distance ... ..	95
CANNOCK ... ..	5	71, 120, 140 and 150 yards respectively, and the other is a considerable distance from houses.	All dry refuse and a small proportion of privy refuse.
CASTLEFORD ... ..	3	Near to houses ...	All dry ashpit refuse.
CHADDERTON ... ..	2	200 and 440 yards	The tips are only used when the destructor is not working.
CHATHAM ... ..	Not known	440 yards ... ..	All.
CHESTER ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	Practically all.
CHESTERFIELD ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	24
CHORLEY ... ..	1	250 yards ... ..	1
CLEETHORPE WITH THRUNSCOE	1	733 yards ... ..	All (1,485 loads were afterwards removed outside district by farmers and gardeners).
COLCHESTER ... ..	4	3 in thinly populated areas and the other quite isolated.	All collected by the Council.
COSELEY ... ..	26	All isolated ... ..	All.
CREWE ... ..	(a) 1 (temporary) (b) usual tip is at sewage farm.	(a) Not known ... (b) 400 yards	Practically all ashpit refuse.
DARWEN ... ..	1	In outlying district	20 loads yearly.
EBBW VALE ... ..	7	200, 350 and 500 yards.	All.
ERITH ... ..	6	One 200 yards and the others from 880 to 1,320 yards	All.
FELLING ... ..	Not known	Not known ... ..	78
GELLIGAER... ..	15	Varying distances	All.
GLOSSOP ... ..	6	One 40 yards and the remainder over 150 yards ...	All ashpit and ashbin refuse.
HEBBURN ... ..	1	880 yards ... ..	25
HENDON ... ..	Not known	As far as possible	33
HEREFORD ... ..	Not known	All within 200 yards.	64
HEYWOOD ... ..	2	200 and 400 yards	7
HINDLEY ... ..	5	150, 200, 300 (2), 500 yards.	All house refuse.
HOVE ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	Nearly all.

Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
HYDE ... ..	2	Not known ...	20
ILKESTON ... ..	3	540 yards ... ..	Greater part.
INCE IN MAKERFIELD	13	Sufficient distance	All.
KEIGHLEY ... ..	1	600 yards ... ..	All
KIDDERMINSTER ...	Not known	Away from in- habited houses.	33
KING'S LYNN ... ..	2	450 yards ... ..	All.
LEIGH ... ..	2	880 yards ... ..	25
LLANELLY ... ..	5	Not known ... ..	All.
MAESTEG ... ..	6	Good distance ...	All.
MAIDSTONE... ..	2	Considerable dis- tance.	All except a few thou- sand loads.
MANSFIELD... ..	Not known	Not known ...	5
MIDDLETON ... ..	Not known	Away from dwell- ings.	Very small quantity.
MORLEY ... ..	2	183 and 270 yards	4
MOUNTAIN ASH ...	4	Not known ...	All.
NELSON ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	Street sweepings only.
NEWCASTLE	2	200 yards ... ..	All ashes.
UNDER LYME			
NUNEATON ... ..	3	Remote from houses.	All nightsoil.
OGMORE AND GARW	11	At least 200 yards	All.
OLDBURY ... ..	2	200 yards ... ..	All dry house refuse.
POOLE ... ..	4	50, 103, 140, 170 yards.	All.
RADCLIFFE ... ..	2	No houses near ...	1
RAWTENSTALL ...	4 farms	700 to 800 yards ...	67
REIGATE ... ..	4	Not known ... ..	96
ROCHESTER ... ..	1	440 yards ... ..	All.
	This tip will	be abandoned shortly in favour of one out-	
	side the borough.		
ROWLEY REGIS ...	17 tips and 5 storage premises.	Not known ...	Bulk.
SCARBOROUGH ...	1	Considerable dis- tance.	All.
SHREWSBURY ...	Not known	Not known ...	All.
STALYBRIDGE ...	Not known	Not known ...	3
STANLEY (DURHAM)	2	440 yards ... ..	All.
STRET福德 ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	33
SUTTON ... ..	1	No houses near ...	All.
SUTTON COLDFIELD	2	166 and 300 yards	All.
SUTTON IN ASHFIELD	Not known	All, except one, a good distance from houses.	All.
TIPTON ... ..	9	100 (1), 200 (4), 250 (1), 500 (3) yards.	All.
TODMORDEN ... ..	2	In sparsely popu- lated districts.	A small proportion.
TREDEGAR ... ..	5	All, except one, sufficiently far from houses.	All except offensive refuse.
WALLSEND ... ..	1	100 yards ... ..	33
WEDNESBURY ...	7	3 within a short distance from houses and 4 in rural parts.	All.
WIDNES ... ..	3	Well away from houses.	All.



Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
WOKING ... ..	2	100 and 150 yards	All.
WOLSTANTON	5	100 (1), 880 (4) yards.	Bulk of ashes.
UNITED			
WORCESTER ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	83
WORKSOP ... ..	1	170 yards ... ..	Nearly all.
III.—482 Towns with populations from 5,000 to 20,000 (318 Towns).			
ABERAVON ... ..	1	500 yards ... ..	All.
ABERCARN ... ..	2	200 and 440 yards	All.
ABRAM ... ..	11	100 (4), 440 (6), 880 (1) yards.	All.
ALFRETON ... ..	4	13, 100, 440 yards in 4 cases and 1 adjoins houses.	All.
ALNWICK ... ..	2	Not known ... ..	All.
ALTON ... ..	1	440 yards ... ..	All.
ALTRINCHAM ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	Bulk.
AMMANFORD ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	All.
ANNFIELD PLAIN ... ..	7	A good distance ... ..	Bulk.
ARDSLEY ... ..	3	200 yards (1), unknown (2).	Bell cart refuse.
ARLECDON AND FRIZINGTON	Not known	Considerable distance.	All.
ASHFORD ... ..	1	400 yards ... ..	67
ASHTON UPON MERSEY	1	300 yards ... ..	All.
ASPULL ... ..	5	440 to 880 yards ... ..	All.
ATHERTON ... ..	2	Several hundred yards.	7
AUDENSHAW ... ..	1	167 yards ... ..	All dry refuse.
AUDLEY ... ..	4	300 yards ... ..	All.
BAILDON ... ..	2	Not near houses ... ..	Not known.
BALBY WITH HEXTHORPE	1	Not known ... ..	All.
BANBURY ... ..	1	Considerable distance.	All incombustible refuse.
BARNET ... ..	1	350 yards ... ..	All.
BARNSTAPLE ... ..	1	150 yards ... ..	All.
BARROWFORD ... ..	2	Remote from houses.	All.
BARTON UPON HUMBER	Not known	Considerable distance.	All.
BEESTON ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	81
BELPER ... ..	4	50, 125, 370, 700 yards.	All.
BENFIELD SIDE ... ..	Not known	Not known ... ..	All.
BENTLEY WITH ARKSEY	1	400 yards ... ..	All except nightsoil.
BEXHILL ... ..	1	100 yards ... ..	All.
BIDDULPH ... ..	5	100 and 400 (4) yards.	Bulk.
BIGGLESWADE ... ..	Not known	At least 300 yards	All.
BINGLEY ... ..	3	400 (2), 880 (1) yards.	All.
BIRSTALL ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	About 30.
BISHOP AUCKLAND	1	130 yards ... ..	All refuse from tins, &c.
BLAENAVON ... ..	3	30 (2) and 50 yards	All.
BLETCHLEY ... ..	1	Not near ... ..	All.

Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
BOLLINGTON ...	7	At least 150 yards (6). Not known (1).	75
BOLSOVER ...	1	500 yards ...	All.
BOLTON UPON DEARNE	1	470 yards ...	Dry refuse.
BRAINTREE ...	1	120 yards ...	All.
BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES	4	440 yards ...	Unknown.
BREDBURY AND ROMILEY	6	Over 100 yards ...	All.
BRIDGEND ...	1	Not known ...	All.
BRIDGNORTH ...	2	Considerable distance.	Bulk.
BRIDGWATER ...	1	70 yards ...	All.
BRIDLINGTON ...	(1913) 5	300 yards (3), 880 yards (2).	All.

(The Council have entered into a contract extending over two years from January, 1914, for the conveyance of refuse out of the district and tipping in the rural district.)

BRIERFIELD ...	1	100 yards ...	25
BRIERLEY HILL ...	2	80 and 170 yards...	All.
BRIXHAM ...	Not known	Not known ...	All.
BROMSGROVE ...	1	150 yards ...	All.
BROWNHILLS ...	8	100 to 400 yards ...	All dry refuse.
BRYNMAWR... ..	4	Not known ...	All.
BUCKLEY ...	3	100 yards ...	Bulk.
CARLTON ...	1	Not known ...	All dustbin refuse.
CARMARTHEN ...	1	No buildings near	All.
CARNARVON ...	1	250 yards ...	All.
CHEADLE AND GATLEY	5	160 yards ...	Bulk.
CHERTSEY ...	2	Considerable distance.	All.
CHESHUNT ...	2	100 yards (1). Not known (1).	All.
CHESTER LE STREET	Not known	Remote ...	All.
CHICHESTER ...	1	50 yards ...	Bulk.
CHISLEHURST ...	Not known	500 yards ...	62
CHRISTCHURCH ...	1	67 yards ...	All.
CIRENCESTER ...	1	In outlying part of district.	All.
CLACTON ...	1	Not near houses ...	All.
CLAY CROSS ...	Not known	150 yards ...	54
CLAYTON LE MOORS	2	Some distance ...	All.
CLEATOR MOOR ...	3	Considerable distance.	All.
CLEVEDON ...	1	1 mile from the town.	Bulk.
CLITHEROE ...	1	Considerable distance.	All.
COALVILLE ...	3	80 yards ...	33
COCKERMOUTH ...	1	100 yards ...	All.
COLWYN BAY AND COLWYN	3	150, 400 and 880 yards.	All.
CONGLETON... ..	1	300 yards ...	All.
CONSETT ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
CONWAY ...	1	880 yards ...	All.
COWES ...	1	Not known ...	All.



Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
CRAMLINGTON ...	6	150 to 600 yards ...	Not known.
CROMPTON ...	3	440 yards (1), considerable distance (2).	All.
CROOK ...	1	880 yards ...	All.
CUDWORTH ...	2	100 yards ...	50
DALTON IN FURNESS	3	1,320 yards ...	All.
DARFIELD ...	1	100 yards ...	All house refuse.
DARLASTON ...	3	10, 20 & 200 yards.	Bulk.
DARTON ...	Not known	One is near houses	About 67.
DAWLEY ...	1	Well away from houses.	All ashes.
DENTON ...	2	440 yards ...	90
DORCHESTER ...	1	Near sewage works.	All.
DUKINFIELD ...	2	At least 620 yards	All.
DURHAM ...	Not known	Not known ...	70
EARBY ...	2	30 and 160 yards...	All.
EARS DON ...	2	440 yards ...	All.
EAST BARNET VALLEY	1	167 yards ...	All.
EAST DEREHAM ...	1	Not known ...	Not known.
EASTLEIGH AND BISHOPSTOKE	1	666 yards ...	All collected by Council.
EAST RETFORD ...	1	50 yards ...	All dry refuse.
EGHAM ...	1	Well removed ...	All.
EGREMONT ...	3	60, 70 and 100 yards	All.
ELLAND ...	1	130 yards ...	Incombustible refuse.
ELLESMERE PORT AND WHITBY	1	70 yards ...	All.
ESTON ...	2	200 yards ...	64
FAILSWORTH ...	2	50 and 350 yards...	Bulk.
FAREHAM ...	2	150 and 200 yards	All.
FARNBOROUGH ...	3	100, 300 and 400 yards.	20
FARSLEY ...	Not known	Not known ...	About 67.
FEATHERSTONE ...	1	Some distance ...	40
FELTHAM ...	1	7 yards ...	All.
FESTINIOG ...	4	Considerable distance.	All.
FORMBY ...	1	150 yards ...	All.
FRIMLEY ...	2	200 and 300 yards	Bulk.
FULWOOD ...	3	Not known ...	About 97.
GLYNCORWG ...	5	25 yards (1), 200 to 300 (4).	All.
GOLBORNE ...	4	Over 200 yards ...	Bulk.
GOLCAR ...	3	100 (2) and 200 yards.	88
GOSFORTH ...	2	40 and 250 yards	About 71.
GREAT CROSBY ...	1	360 yards ...	All.
GREAT HARWOOD ...	1	350 yards ...	All.
GUISBOROUGH ...	3	Some considerable distance.	Bulk.
HALE ...	1	8 houses within 100 yards.	All.
HANDSWORTH (YORKS)	4	100 to 200 yards ...	All except privy soil
HARROW ON THE HILL	Not known	235 yards ...	All.

Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
HARWICH ... ..	1	150 yards ... ..	All.
HAVERFORDWEST ...	2	More than 100 yards.	All.
HAWORTH ... ..	2	200 and 250 yards	About 67.
HAYDOCK ... ..	3	880 to 1,760 yards	All.
HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL	3	167 yards ... ..	Bulk.
HEANOR ... ..	4	Some distance ...	All dry refuse.
HEATH TOWN ... ..	2	300 yards ... ..	All.
HEBDEN BRIDGE ...	1	233 yards ... ..	All.
HETTON ... ..	2	300 and 400 yards	All.
HEXHAM ... ..	1	880 yards ... ..	All.
HITCHIN ... ..	2	150 and 250 yards	All.
HOLBEACH ... ..	1	50 yards ... ..	All.
HOLMFIRTH ... ..	3	50, 100 and 200 yards.	All.
HONLEY ... ..	2	47 yards (1). Not known (1).	All.
HORBURY ... ..	1	100 yards ... ..	All except about 70 loads per month.
HORSFORTH ... ..	1	235 yards ... ..	All.
HOUGHTON LE SPRING	1	200 yards ... ..	All collected by District Council.
HOYLAND NETHER	2	440 and 880 yards	Not known.
HUCKNALL	3	90 and 200 (2) yards.	Bulk of dry refuse.
HURST ... .. TORKARD	2	Considerable distance.	All.
HUTHWAITE ... ..	1	400 yards ... ..	All house refuse.
HYTHE ... ..	1	150 yards ... ..	All.
ITCHEN ... ..	3	100 yards ... ..	All.
KEARSLEY ... ..	4	150, 170, 180 and 400 yards.	About 75.
KENDAL ... ..	2	100 and 250 yards	All.
KENILWORTH ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	All dry refuse.
KIDSGROVE... ..	1	Considerable distance.	All collected by the Council's men.
KINGSWOOD ... ..	Not known	Far away from houses.	All.
KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD	2	300 yards ... ..	All.
KNOTTINGLEY, ...	1	440 yards ... ..	All.
KNUTSFORD ... ..	1	Not near any houses.	All dry ashes.
LATHOM AND BURSCOUGH	1	880 yards ... ..	10
LEATHERHEAD ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	All.
LEEK ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	All.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD	1	Not near houses ...	All.
LEOMINSTER ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	All.
LEYLAND ... ..	3	440 yards ... ..	75
LICHFIELD ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	Only incombustible trade refuse.
LINTHWAITE ... ..	2	250 and 300 yards	All.
LITHERLAND ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	All.
LITTLEBOROUGH ...	3	Considerable ... ..	All.
LITTLE HULTON ...	Not known	Considerable ... ..	All except excreta.
LITTLE LEVER ... ..	3	150, 200 and 500 yards.	All.
LLANTARNAM ... ..	3	180 yards ... ..	All.



Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
LOFTUS ... ..	2	83 and 100 yards ...	All dry refuse.
Longbenton ...	4	20 (2), 120 and 300 yards respectively.	40
Lower Bebington	1	300 yards ... ..	All.
Lye and Wollescote	1	Not known ...	All.
Maidenhead ...	1	440 yards ... ..	All.
Maldon ... ..	1	100 yards ... ..	All.
Malvern ... ..	2	500 to 600 yards ...	13
Mansfield Woodhouse	2	300 and 600 yards	All dry refuse.
March ... ..	Not known	Not known ...	All.
Margam ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	All.
Market Harborough	2	100 and 150 yards	Not known.
Marple ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	All.
Marsden ... ..	1	120 yards ... ..	All.
Matlock ... ..	1	Considerable ...	All.
Meltham ... ..	2	One near and one not near houses.	All.
Melton Mowbray	1	400 yards ... ..	All.
Merton and Morden	1	167 yards ... ..	All.
Midsomer Norton	1	80 yards ... ..	Bulk.
Milford Haven ...	1	120 yards ... ..	All.
Milloom ... ..	1	Isolated position ...	All.
Milnrow ... ..	4	At least 300 yards	All.
Milton Regis ...	2	440 yards ... ..	All.
Mirfield ... ..	1	440 yards ... ..	All dry refuse.
Monmouth... ..	1	333 yards ... ..	All.
Mossley ... ..	6	All in open situations.	All house refuse.
Mynyddislwyn ...	5	Over 400 yards ...	All
Nantwich ... ..	1	120 yards ... ..	50
Nantyglo and Blaina	3	50 yards (2) and 200 yards.	All.
Neath ... ..	1	Well removed. ...	All.
Newark ... ..	2	880 yards ... ..	Not known.
Newburn ... ..	4	200 yards ... ..	About 75.
Newbury ... ..	2	Not known ...	All.
Newhaven... ..	1	440 yards ... ..	All.
New Mills ... ..	4	120, 133, 166 and 283 yards.	All.
Newton Abbot ...	Not known	Some distance ...	Bulk.
Newton in Makerfield	1	200 yards ... ..	All.
Normanton ... ..	4	Not known ...	Bulk.
Northam ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	About 2,393 tons.
North Bromsgrove	1	70 yards ... ..	4
Northfleet ... ..	Not known	440 yards ... ..	All.
Northwich ... ..	Not known	At least 200 yards	All.
Oakengates ... ..	5	50 to 150 yards ...	Not known.
Old Fletton ... ..	Not known	No houses near ...	All.
Orrell ... ..	4	200 to 500 yards ...	All except nightsoil.
Ossett ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	16
Oswaldtwistle ...	1	50 yards ... ..	All house refuse.
Oswestry ... ..	1	250 yards ... ..	All.
Otley ... ..	1	A good distance ...	All.

Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued*.

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
OYSTERMOUTH ...	3	150 (2) and 440 yards.	All.
PANTEG ...	4	50, 130, 200 and 600 yards.	All.
PEMBROKE ...	4	100 (2) and 200 (2) yards.	All.
PENARTH ...	2	120 and 400 yards	All.
PENRITH ...	1	Some distance ...	All.
PORTLAND ...	1	400 yards ...	All.
PRESTWICH ...	2	Not known ...	All.
PRUDHOE ...	3	200 (2) and 400 yards.	All.
PUDSEY ...	1	Some distance ...	Not known.
QUARRY BANK ...	1	200 yards ...	Not known.
QUEENSBURY ...	Not known	Not known ...	All.
RAMSBOTTOM ...	3	Not near houses ...	Not known.
RAMSEY ...	1	150 yards ...	All dry refuse.
RAWMARSH ...	2	440 yards (1), unknown (1).	All dry refuse.
REDRUTH ...	4	50, 60, 130 and 300 yards.	All.
RHYMNEY ...	3	100, 200 and 300 yards.	All.
RICKMANSWORTH ...	1	700 yards ...	All.
RIPLEY ...	Not known	Considerable ...	All dry refuse.
RIPON ...	2	50 and 350 yards ...	All.
RISCA ...	2	40 and 67 yards ...	All.
RISHTON ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
ROMFORD ...	1	250 yards ...	All.
ROYSTON (YORKS) ...	1	Considerable ...	Not known.
ROYTON ...	3	15, 18 and 130 yards.	44
RUISLIP NORTHWOOD	2	300 and 1,760 yards	Most.
RUNCORN ...	1	Considerable ...	All.
RUSHDEN ...	1	150 yards ...	Crockery, tins, &c.
RYTON ...	3	200, 300 and 600 yards.	67
SADDLEWORTH ...	6	50, 150, 200 (2), and 440 (2) yards	All.
SAINT JUST ...	3	200, 300 and 400 yards.	All.
SALE ...	1	Considerable ...	All.
SANDBACH ...	1	100 yards ...	All.
SEATON DELAVAL ...	6	880 yards ...	Not known.
SEDGLEY ...	4	Remote ...	About 60.
SELBY ...	1	Not known ...	All.
SEVENOAKS ...	1	On borders of district.	All.
SHEPSHED ...	1	Not known ...	All.
SHEPTON MALLET ...	1	Not known ...	Hardware, tins, &c.
SHERBORNE ...	1	82 yards ...	All.
SHOREHAM BY SEA	1	50 yards ...	All.
SIDMOUTH ...	1	440 yards ...	99
SITTINGBOURNE ...	Several	300 yards (1), others not known.	Bulk.
SKELMERSDALE ...	1	600 yards ...	Not known.
SKIPTON ...	1	498 yards ...	All.
SLAITHWAITE ...	2	50 and 200 yards...	About 90.



Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
SMALLTHORNE ...	Not known	Away from dwelling houses.	All ashes.
SOUTHBOROUGH ...	1	Well away from houses.	All.
SPALDING ...	2	200 and 880 yards	All.
SPENNYMOOR ...	Not known	Not known	25
SPRINGHEAD ...	3	95, 100 and 120 yards.	All.
STAINES ...	3	70 yards ...	All.
STAMFORD ...	1	100 yards ...	All.
STANDISH WITH LANGTREE	6	65, 130, 160, 180, 200, 400 yards.	87
STANLEY (YORKS) ...	1	Not known	Not known.
STOCKSBRIDGE ...	2	About 50 yards ...	All dry refuse.
STOURBRIDGE ...	Not known	Several hundred yards.	2
STRATFORD ON AVON	1	Not stated	All.
SUDBURY ...	1	100 yards ...	Very small proportion.
SWADLINCOTE	2	150 and 450 yards	All.
DISTRICT			
SWINTON ...	2	Considerable	About 75.
TANFIELD ...	8	Considerable	All.
TETTENHALL ...	1	300 yards ...	75
TEWKESBURY ...	Not known	Not known	80
THORNABY ON TEES	1	300 yards ...	About 50.
TILBURY ...	2	880 and 1,320 yards	All except ashes.
TIVERTON ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
TONBRIDGE ...	1	400 yards ...	All.
TOTTINGTON ...	Not known	Not known	Not known.
TROWBRIDGE ...	Not known	150 yards ...	All.
TRURO ...	1	200 yards ...	Incombustible refuse and ashes from remainder.
TURTON ...	6	300 to 600 yards ...	All.
TYLDESLEY WITH SHAKERLEY	4	At least 100 yards	All dry refuse.
ULVERSTON ...	1	100 yards ...	All.
UPHOLLAND ...	2	208 and 300 yards	All dry refuse.
URMSTON ...	1	830 yards ...	All.
UTTOXETER ...	Not known	440 yards ...	All.
UXBRIDGE ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
WALTON LE DALE ...	3	100 (2) and 200 yards.	83
WALTON UPON THAMES	2	200 and 300 yards	All.
WARMINSTER ...	1	Not known	All.
WARWICK ...	1	300 yards ...	All.
WATH UPON DEARNE	2	100 and 500 yards	75
WEETSLADE ...	1	180 yards ...	All refuse from Dudley and Annetsford districts.
WELLINGTON (SALOP)	1	100 yards ...	All.
WELLINGTON (SOM.)	5	At least 200 yards	Bulk.
WELSHPOOL ...	1	1,000 yards	All.
WENLOCK ...	Not known	440 yards (1), remainder not known.	All collected by public scavengers.

Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued*.

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
WESTHOUGHTON	4 provided by District Council. Each contractor (8), also provides a tip.	From 440 to 880 yards. Not known ...	All.
WEYBRIDGE ...	1	300 yards ...	About 50.
WHICKHAM... ..	2	60 and 520 yards...	About 50.
WHITEFIELD ...	1	450 to 500 yards ...	All.
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON	2	50 and 150 yards ...	Not known.
WHITTINGTON AND NEWBOLD	7	50, 103, 150, 186, 230, 233, 253 yards.	Bulk.
WHITWOOD... ..	Not known	100 yards ...	About 67.
WHITWORTH ...	2	About 67 yards ...	All.
WIGSTON MAGNA ...	2	340 and 830 yards	About 67.
WILLENHALL ...	6	440 (2) and 100 yards (1). Remainder in open surroundings.	Bulk.
WILLINGTON ...	Not known	Good distance ...	Not known.
WINDERMERE ...	2	50 and 85 yards ...	All.
WINSFORD ...	3 or 4	Considerable ...	All.
WOMBWELL ...	4	90, 300, 880 and 1,320 yards.	All dry refuse.
WOODFORD ...	1	440 yards ...	Residue after sorting.
WORSBOROUGH ...	4	At least 67 yards...	Not known.
WORSLEY ...	2	Good distance ...	About 33.
YEADON ...	1	440 yards ...	About 50.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000 (247 Towns).

ABERAYRON ...	1	65 yards ...	All collected by Council.
ABERGELE AND PENSARN	Not known	440 yards ...	33
ADLINGTON... ..	1	Far removed ...	All.
ALDEBURGH ...	1	1,320 yards ...	All during summer.
ALFORD ...	1	250 yards ...	All.
ALSAGER ...	1	Considerable ...	Not known.
ALTOFTS ...	1	Not known ...	All.
AMBLE ...	1	440 yards ...	33
AMBLECOTE ...	1	200 yards ...	All dry refuse.
AMBLESIDE... ..	1	130 yards ...	All.
AMPTHILL ...	1	Not known ...	All incombustible refuse.
AMLWCH ...	1	Several hundred yards.	All.
ARUNDEL ...	1	300 yards ...	All.
ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH	1	70 yards ...	All.
ASHBY WOULDs ...	2	Not known ...	All dry ashes.
ASPATRIA ...	2	440 and 880 yards	All.
BAKEWELL ...	1	130 yards ...	All.
BAMPTON ...	1	500 yards ...	All.
BARNARD CASTLE...	1	150 yards ...	50
BASLOW AND BUBNELL	1	1,760 yards ...	All.
BATTLE ...	1	250 yards ...	All.
BEACONSFIELD ...	1	800 yards ...	All.
BEAUMARIS ...	1	1,760 yards ...	All



Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
BEDWAS AND MACHEN	6	Removed from habitations.	67
BETHESDA ...	1	200 yards ...	12
BETTWS Y COED ...	1	Far removed ...	All.
BICESTER ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
BILLINGE ...	3	Sufficiently removed.	All.
BISHOPS CASTLE ...	1	100 yards ...	All.
BLACKROD ...	Several	Considerable ...	All.
BONSALL ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
BOURNE ...	Several	1,760 yards ...	All.
BOWDON ...	1	250 yards ...	All dry refuse.
BRACEBRIDGE ...	1	Away from dwelling-houses.	All dry refuse
BRACKLEY ...	2	440 and 880 yards	All.
BRADFORD ON AVON	2	50 and 60 yards ...	All.
BRAMPTON AND WALTON	3	No houses near tips.	Refuse from three of four wards.
BRIGHTLINGSEA ...	Several	Not known ...	All.
BROMBOROUGH ...	1	200 to 300 yards ...	All.
BROMYARD ...	1 (temporary)	20 to 23 yards ...	All.
BRUMBY AND FRODINGHAM.	1	1,760 yards ...	All.
BUDLEIGH SALTERTON	1	Far removed ...	All.
BUGLAWTON ...	1	Considerable distance.	All.
BULKINGTON ...	Not known	At least 100 yards	All.
BURLEY IN WHARFEDALE	1	Considerable distance.	All.
BURRY PORT ...	1	418 yards ...	All.
CAERLEON ...	1	Some distance from town but a few yards from one house.	All.
CALLINGTON ...	Several	1,320 yards ...	Hard refuse only.
CALVERLEY... ..	2	250 and 600 yards	17
CARNFORTH ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
CHARLTON KINGS ...	1	50 yards ...	All.
CHEPSTOW ...	1	100 yards ...	All.
CHIPPING NORTON...	2	150 and 440 yards	All.
CHORLEYWOOD ...	1	650 yards ...	All.
CHURCH STRETTON	Several	200 yards ...	All.
CLAYTON ...	2	120 and 200 yards	All.
CLAYTON WEST ...	1	300 to 400 yards ...	House refuse only.
COLEFORD ...	1	300 yards ...	All collected by the Council.
COMPSTALL ...	1	880 yards ...	All.
CONNAH'S QUAY ...	Several	Not known ...	All dry refuse.
CWMAMMAN... ..	2	200 yards ...	All.
DAWLISH ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
DENBY AND CUMBERWORTH	1	Not known ...	All.
DENHOLME ...	2	Some distance ...	All except excreta.
DESBOROUGH ...	1	Considerable ...	All.
DODWORTH ...	2	Not known ...	All dry refuse.
DOWNHAM MARKET	1	Well away ...	All.
DRONFIELD ...	1	400 yards ...	67

Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued*.

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
EASTWOOD ...	1	Far away ...	All dry refuse.
ELLESMERE...	1	50 yards ...	All.
EMLEY ...	2	Some distance ...	All.
EPPING ...	1	Isolated position ...	All.
FAIRFIELD ...	1	440 yards ...	5
FILEY ...	1	515 yards ...	Bulk.
FISHGUARD...	1	50 yards ...	All.
FLOCKTON ...	Several	Not known ...	All.
FOWEY ...	1	200 yards ...	Nearly all.
GARFORTH ...	1	Not known ...	House refuse only.
GODMANCHESTER ...	Not known	Not known ...	All.
GOMERSAL ...	1	198 yards ...	All except excrement.
GRASMERE ...	1	300 yards ...	All house refuse.
GREASBROUGH ...	1	200 yards ...	Most of refuse.
GREAT TORRINGTON	1	880 yards from town.	All.
GREETLAND ...	1	17 yards ...	All.
GUISELEY ...	2	200 yards ...	All.
GUNTHWAITE AND INGBIRCHWORTH	1	200 yards ...	All.
HAMPTON WICK ...	1	600 yards ...	All.
HANDFORTH ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
HASLEMERE ...	2	26 and 28 yards ...	All.
HAVANT ...	2	440 yards ...	All.
HAVERHILL ...	2	300 and 440 yards	All.
HAY ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
HAYES ...	1	800 yards ...	All.
HAYWARD'S HEATH	2	Well removed ...	All.
HEAGE ...	2	250 yards ...	All.
HEYSHAM ...	1	370 yards ...	All.
HIGHAM FERRERS ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
HINDERWELL ...	1	880 yards ...	For pots and pans, &c., only.
HOLLINGWORTH ...	1	50 yards ...	All except excreta.
HOLME ...	2	200 yards ...	All.
HOLME CULTRAM ...	1	Remote from ...	Refuse from urban parts of district only.
HOLSWORTHY ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
HOLYWELL ...	1	400 yards ...	All.
HONITON ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
HUNSWORTH ...	1	120 yards ...	All except privy refuse.
HUYTON WITH ROBY	2	Remote from ...	All.
IVYBRIDGE ...	1	Some distance ...	33
KESWICK ...	1	440 yards ...	All during October to June inclusive.
KIDWELLY ...	1	300 to 400 yards ...	All.
KIRKBURTON ...	3	Not known ...	Not known.
KIRKHAM ...	2	Over 600 yards ...	All.
KIRKHEATON ...	Several	Not known ...	All.
KNIGHTON ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
LAMPETER ...	1	150 yards ...	All.
LEADGATE ...	2	500 yards ...	All.
LEES ...	1	Some distance ...	All dry refuse.
LEPTON ...	4	100 to 250 yards ...	All.
LINSLADE ...	1	Not known ...	All.
LISKEARD ...	1	880 yards ...	All.
LITTLE CROSBY ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
LLANFAIRFECHAN ...	1	200 yards ...	A small proportion.
LLANFRECHFA	2	Sufficiently removed.	All.
UPPER			



Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
LLANFYLLIN ...	1	300 yards ...	25
LLANGEFNI ...	1	70 yards ...	Not known.
LLANGOLLEN ...	1	50 yards ...	20
LLANIDLOES ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
LLANRWST ...	1	400 yards ...	All.
LOOE ...	1	250 yards ...	All.
LOSTWITHIEL ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
LUDDENDEN FOOT...	1	300 yards ...	All.
LYDD ...	1	Not known ...	All.
LYME REGIS ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
LYMINGTON ...	1	Not known ...	All.
LYMM ...	1	70 yards ...	All dry refuse.
MABLETHORPE ...	1	30 yards ...	For unsaleable scrap iron only.
MADRON ...	1	880 yards ...	All hard refuse such as tins, &c.
MALMESBURY ...	Not known.	Not known ...	All house and general refuse.
MALLWYD ...	Several	Not known ...	All.
MALTON ...	1	137 yards ...	All except ashes, bottles and old tins.
MASHAM ...	4	Not near houses ...	13
MENAI BRIDGE ...	1	On foreshore ...	All.
METHLEY ...	1	308 yards ...	All hard and indestructible refuse.
MIDDLEWICH ...	1	500 yards ...	83
MIDGLEY ...	1	Not near houses ...	All.
MINEHEAD ...	1	400 yards ...	All.
MOLD ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
MONK BRETTON ...	1	50 yards ...	House refuse only.
MONTGOMERY ...	2	440 yards ...	All.
MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE	1	280 yards ...	All.
MYTHOLMROYD ...	2	Some distance ...	All.
NAILSWORTH ...	1	440 yards ...	All.
NARBERTH ...	1	300 to 400 yards ...	All.
NESTON AND PARKGATE	6	80 yards (1), } some distance (5) }	All.
NEWBIGGIN BY THE SEA	1	Near houses ...	Bulk.
NEW MILL ...	2	Not known ...	All.
NEWPORT (SALOP)...	1	250 yards ...	All except nightsoil.
NEWPORT PAGNELL	2	100 and 300 yards	All.
NEYLAND ...	1	200 yards ...	All.
NORDEN ...	2	100 and 200 yards	All.
NORTHALLERTON ...	1	200 yards ...	All except wet refuse.
NORTH DARLEY ...	1	60 yards ...	All.
OADBY ...	1	400 yards ...	All.
OAKHAM ...	1	Not near houses ...	All.
OAKWORTH ...	5	100 (2) and 200 yards (3).	All.
OKEHAMPTON ...	Several	At least 100 yards	50
OTTERY SAINT MARY	1	Not known ...	Not known.
OULTON BROAD ...	3	Over 200 yards ...	All.
OXENHOPE ...	3	150, 200 and 400 yards.	All.
PENISTONE ...	1	100 yards ...	Not known.
PENMAENMAWR ...	2	Fairly remote ...	Bulk.
PETERSFIELD ...	1	1,320 yards outside town.	All.

Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
PHILLACK ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	All.
PICKERING ... ..	Not known	500 yards ... ..	All refuse from moveable receptacles.
POCKLINGTON ... ..	1	440 yards ... ..	Tins, bottles and similar rubbish.
PORTHCAWL ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	All.
POULTON LE FYLDE	1	250 yards ... ..	All.
PREESALL ... ..	2	Not known ... ..	All.
PRESTEIGNE ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	All.
PWLLHELI ... ..	1	320 yards ... ..	All.
QUORNDON ... ..	1	Outside the town...	All.
RADSTOCK ... ..	Not known	1,760 yards ... ..	All except ashes.
RAUNDS ... ..	1	400 yards ... ..	All.
RAWDON ... ..	2	350 and 880 yards	All dry refuse.
RICHMOND (YORKS)	1	500 yards ... ..	All.
ROSS ... ..	1	250 yards ... ..	All.
ROTHBURY ... ..	1	1,760 yards ... ..	All.
ROXBYS CUM RISBY ...	1	Away from houses	All.
ROYSTON (HERTS) ...	1	370 yards ... ..	Not known.
RUSKINGTON ... ..	1	By the side of the road.	All.
RUTHIN ... ..	1	100 yards ... ..	50
SAINT NEOTS ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	50
SALCOMBE ... ..	1	50 yards ... ..	All.
SALTBURN BY THE SEA	1	200 yards ... ..	All.
SCALBY ... ..	1	880 yards ... ..	All.
SEATON ... ..	1	440 yards ... ..	All.
SHAP ... ..	1	200 yards ... ..	Not known.
SHELF ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	All dry refuse.
SHELLEY ... ..	2	150 yards ... ..	All.
SHEPLEY ... ..	1	50 yards ... ..	A small proportion.
SILSDEN ... ..	2	440 and 660 yards...	All.
SKELMANTHORPE ...	2	100 and 880 yards	All.
SOUTH CROSLAND ...	1	300 yards ... ..	All dry refuse.
SOUTH DARLEY ... ..	3	Not known ... ..	All.
SOUTHOWRAM ... ..	Not known	Not known ... ..	All.
SOWERBY ... ..	3	30, 100 and 200 yards ... ..	Bulk.
SOYLAND ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	Not known.
STAINLAND WITH OLD LINDLEY	3 } Also some pieces of land	Considerable ... ..	All.
STANHOPE ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	Tins, &c., only.
STEVENAGE ... ..	1	100 yards ... ..	50
STRATTON AND BUDE	1	About 880 yards from the town.	All.
STREET ... ..	1	Some distance ... ..	All.
SUNBURY ON THAMES	2	1 near a few houses and 1 far from houses.	Bulk.
SUTTON BRIDGE ... ..	1	Outside the town...	All.
SWANAGE ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	All.
TARPORLEY ... ..	2	50 and 100 yards...	Not known.
TAVISTOCK ... ..	1	60 yards ... ..	Old bottles, tins, &c.
TENTERDEN ... ..	1	Considerable distance.	All.
THAME ... ..	1	880 yards ... ..	All.



Towns Disposing of Refuse on Tips—*continued.*

District.	No. of tips.	Distance from houses.	Percentage of refuse disposed of on tips.
THETFORD ... ..	2	On outskirts of the town.	All.
THORNTON ... ..	4	116, 133, 266 and 350 yards.	All.
THURLSTONE ... ..	2	A sufficient distance.	Refuse from Thurlstone and Millhouse.
THURMASTON ... ..	1	80 yards ... ..	All.
THURNSCOE... ..	4	180 yards ... ..	Not known.
THURSTONLAND ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	All.
TICKHILL ... ..	1	Some distance from town.	For tins, &c., only.
TOWYN ... ..	Not known	Considerable ...	All.
TRAWDEN ... ..	3	Fair distance ...	All.
TRING ... ..	1	400 yards ... ..	All.
USK... ..	1	Some distance ...	All.
WADEBRIDGE ... ..	1	Not known ... ..	All.
WALLINGFORD ... ..	Not known	Not known ... ..	About 50.
WARBLINGTON ... ..	1	100 yards ... ..	All.
WARDLE ... ..	1	300 yards ... ..	All.
WARSOP ... ..	1	880 yards ... ..	All except nightsoil.
WESTBURY... ..	2	30 and 300 yards...	All.
WHEATLEY (OXON) ... ..	1	50 yards ... ..	All.
WHITLEY UPPER ... ..	2	200 (2) yards ... ..	All.
WIGTON ... ..	2	160 and 200 yards	All.
WIMBORNE ... ..	1	150 yards ... ..	Tins and coarse rubbish only.
MINSTER			
WINDLESHAM ... ..	1	400 yards ... ..	Bulk.
WIRKSWORTH ... ..	1	400 yards ... ..	All except refuse from Bolehill.
WITHNELL ... ..	2	Well removed ...	All.
WOODBIDGE ... ..	2	200 and 440 yards	All.
WOODSTOCK ... ..	1	440 yards ... ..	All.
YEARDSLEY CUM WHALEY ... ..	1	100 yards ... ..	All.
YIEWSLEY ... ..	2	Not known ... ..	All.
YNYSYNHAIARN ... ..	3	Well removed ...	All.

## 4.—Miscellaneous methods of disposing of Refuse:

The following arrangements for disposing of refuse in various districts are of interest:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London.

ABERDARE ... ..	In some outlying districts refuse is taken by the farmers, tipped into heaps, and after having decayed, used as manure.
BIRMINGHAM ... ..	About 18 per cent. (including liquid contents of cess-pools) carted to tips, fields, farmland, or discharged direct into nearest sewer. About 1 per cent. conveyed by boat to tips, and disposed of to farmers and others in the form of ash manure.
BOOTLE ... ..	About 22 per cent. of street sweepings disposed of to farmers and allotment-holders in the borough.
BRADFORD ... ..	About 2 per cent. of refuse is given to farmers for manure.

Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued*.

DARLINGTON	...	13 per cent. of ashpit manure is tipped temporarily well away from houses and afterwards used as manure.
DERBY	...	2 per cent. of refuse is disposed of to farmers in the borough for manure.
ENFIELD	...	Some refuse is disposed of to brickmakers.
GRIMSBY	...	In spring and autumn small quantities are taken to the Corporation allotments and used as manure.
KINGSTON UPON HULL		2 per cent. of nightsoil dug into allotments and 3 per cent. of refuse used for filling up low-lying land.
MANCHESTER	...	7 per cent. is disposed of in various ways— <i>e.g.</i> , clinker for roads, sand for streets, old iron, mortar, &c.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE		A proportion of the refuse is used on fields and a market garden.
NORWICH	...	29 per cent. of the refuse is used on the land.
ROTHERHAM	...	3 per cent. is disposed of to farmers in the district.
SHEFFIELD	...	5 per cent. is used by local farmers for agricultural purposes.
SMETHWICK	...	A few cartloads occasionally sent to farm, away from houses.
STOCKPORT	...	Midden refuse is taken to farms for manurial purposes.
STOKE ON TRENT	...	100 loads per annum are given to farmers and 200 loads per annum tipped down a pit shaft.
WEST HARTLEPOOL		About 1 per cent. carted to market gardens.
WILLESDEN	...	67 per cent. of the refuse is burnt in a private destructor.
YORK	...	A few loads are disposed of on allotment gardens, well away from inhabited houses.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns.

BATLEY	...	1 per cent. is disposed of to farmers in the district.
BEDWELLY	...	The refuse from the New Tredegar Ward is disposed of on tips by the colliery company.
BLAYDON	...	A small proportion is used for manuring fields away from houses.
BLYTH	...	50 per cent. is ploughed into agricultural land.
BRIGHOUSE	...	Fine ashes are mixed with contents of pail-closets and sold as manure.
CANNOCK	...	Bulk of privy refuse is disposed of to farmers for use on the land.
CHEPPING WYCOMBE		The Council contract with a private company to destroy all refuse by burning.
COLCHESTER	...	Refuse from Lexden hamlet (collected by contractor) is spread on agricultural land.
CREWE	...	Midden refuse is tipped on farm and eventually ploughed in.
DONCASTER	...	Small quantities of dry ashes, mainly clinker, are used for filling up low-lying land.
FARNWORTH	...	Occasionally, when destructor is shut down, refuse is disposed of on farmers' land.
FINCHLEY	...	All refuse is burnt at the sewage farm, remote from any houses.
GLOSSOP	...	Excrement is sometimes given to farmers for agricultural purposes.
GOOLE	...	All refuse is buried in low-lying land, remote from houses.
HINDLEY	...	Pail-closet contents are disposed of to farmers.
HOVE	...	The Council are experimenting with a crushing machine for dealing with the refuse, with a view to disposing of the refuse as manure.
MACCLESFIELD	...	Small quantity of nightsoil is carted to farms.
MAIDSTONE	...	A few thousand loads are taken by farmers for manurial purposes.



Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued.*

MANSFIELD	...	5 per cent. of refuse is taken to farms.
MORLEY	...	96 per cent. is ploughed into land by farmers and market gardeners.
NELSON	...	Cesspool refuse is spread on land in outlying agricultural parts of the borough.
OLDBURY	...	Part of nightsoil is used on land.
PONTYPRIDD	...	Street sweepings are used for filling-up purposes.
RADCLIFFE	...	14 per cent. of the refuse is used on farmland.
RAMSGATE	...	Street sweepings are disposed of to farmers.
RAWTENSTALL	...	Street sweepings are disposed of to farmers and on tips.
REIGATE	...	Part of refuse is used with low-grade fuel in furnaces at sewage disposal works for steam-raising purposes.
ROWLEY REGIS	...	Small quantity of refuse is disposed of to farmers.
STRETTFORD	...	Contents of pail-closets are taken to a farm.
SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY		Small portion of excrement is tipped on farmland.
TAUNTON	...	Road sweepings are taken to gardens or allotment ground.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS		Small quantities of refuse are occasionally taken to North Sewage Farm and cemetery.
WIDNES	...	Nightsoil is sold to farmers.
WOLSTANTON UNITED		Nightsoil is mixed with part of the ashes and distributed over land.
WORKSOP	...	A proportion (2,600 loads in 1912) of nightsoil is sold to farmers for tillage.

## III.—482 Towns with populations between 5,000 and 20,000.

ANDOVER	...	All refuse is burnt on delivery at a lime works in an out-lying part of the town.
ANNFIELD PLAIN	...	A portion of the refuse is used on agricultural land.
ARDSLEY	...	The nightsoil is carted on to the land for agricultural purposes.
ARDSLEY EAST AND WEST		Refuse is put on market-gardeners' land.
ARNOLD	...	67 per cent. of refuse used on farmers' and market-gardeners' land.
ATHERTON	...	A small quantity of refuse goes to farms.
AYLESBURY	...	Refuse is stacked in Council's yard and some is carted away by farmers and remainder burnt.
BAILDON	...	Part of the refuse is consumed in a carbonizer, the fine dust being used as the top layer of the sewage filters. Part of remainder is used on farmlands.
BANBURY	...	Combustible refuse is consumed at the sewage pumping station.
BECCLES	...	All refuse is burnt and spread over low-lying marshland.
BEESTON	...	19 per cent. of refuse disposed of to farmers.
BENTLEY WITH ARKSEY		Nightsoil is taken to farms in the district.
BERWICK UPON TWEED		Refuse temporarily deposited in three tips (two 880 yards and one a mile from inhabited houses). Farmers cart refuse on to the land and plough it in.
BEXLEY	...	67 per cent. of refuse is temporarily deposited on tips remote from houses and subsequently ploughed into the land.
BIRSTALL	...	70 per cent. of refuse is taken to farmland on the outskirts of the district.
BODMIN	...	The refuse is deposited temporarily on tips and then sold by auction for use in agriculture.
BOLTON UPON DEARNE		Putrescible refuse is used as tillage by farmers or placed upon a 12-acre field leased by the Council for that purpose.

Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued.*

BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES	...	Some refuse disposed of on farmers' land.
BRECKNOCK	...	All combustible refuse is burnt. The remainder is buried some considerable distance from dwelling-houses.
BROADSTAIRS AND SAINT PETER'S	...	All refuse is carted to a depôt hired by the Council from a local farmer, who sorts the material and disposes of the cinders for brick-burning purposes and uses the vegetable refuse, &c., for manure on his farm. He burns all waste paper, straw, &c., and sends the tins away by rail. The refuse is dealt with daily and is not stored at the depôt.
BROWNHILLS	...	Fæcal matter is used by farmers as manure.
BURGESS HILL	...	Refuse is temporarily tipped at the sewage farm. It is afterwards burnt and spread on land.
CAMBORNE	...	All refuse is carted to two depôts, 100 and 200 yards from houses, where the combustible refuse is burnt. Farmers are allowed to take away the refuse manure.
CARLTON	...	Nightsoil used by farmers and allotment holders.
CARNARVON	...	Farmers are in the habit of taking loads away from the refuse tip from time to time.
CARSHALTON	...	Refuse is temporarily tipped at the sewage farm. It is afterwards burnt.
CATERHAM	...	Part of refuse is conveyed to a brickyard and burnt.
CHATTERIS	...	All refuse is carted to the Council's depôts and after certain materials have been sorted out the remainder is sold to farmers.
CHEADLE AND GATLEY	...	The refuse from fixed receptacles is taken to farmers' land and used as manure.
CHERITON	...	The refuse is taken to a brickyard and burnt in the making of bricks.
CHICHESTER	...	Lighter portion of refuse is burnt in a furnace erected at the tip.
CLEVEDON	...	Refuse is sometimes tipped in ditches or used on land for tillage.
COALVILLE	...	66 per cent. of nightsoil and refuse is disposed of upon agricultural land.
CHINGFORD	...	Part is disposed of at the sewage farm and the remainder is deposited on a brickfield, where the ashes are used for brickmaking purposes and the rubbish is burnt or otherwise destroyed.
CRAMLINGTON	...	Some refuse is disposed of on land.
CUDWORTH	...	50 per cent. of refuse is used on farmland.
DARFIELD	...	Nightsoil used on agricultural land.
DAWLEY	...	Privy matter is disposed of to farmers and used on land well away from houses.
DENBIGH	...	The refuse is tipped temporarily on two tips (half and quarter of a mile from houses respectively) and after sorting is disposed of to farmers.
DENTON	...	10 per cent. of refuse is given to farmers.
EAST AND WEST MOLESEY	...	All refuse is burnt at the sewage farm and the residue is then trenched in the ground.
EAST DEREHAM	...	Some refuse is disposed of to farmers.
EAST GRINSTEAD	...	Refuse is tipped temporarily in brickyards and afterwards used in brickmaking.
EAST RETFORD	...	Refuse from wet ashpits is sold to market gardeners and farmers for use on land.
ELLAND	...	Nightsoil from tub-closets is deposited on agricultural land.
ESHER AND THE DITTONS	...	All refuse is taken to brickfields and burnt.



Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued*.

EVESHAM	...	House refuse is buried in a low-lying meadow belonging to the Corporation, and street sweepings are mixed with sewage sludge and carted to gardens and fields in the district.
FAILSWORTH	...	During certain periods of the year a number of loads of pail refuse are spread on farmland.
FALMOUTH	...	All refuse is destroyed under contract by the Electric Supply Corporation in a Horsfall destructor.
FLEETWOOD	...	A few ash-pails of refuse are disposed of by two farmers.
FLINT	...	Refuse is taken to a dépôt, 150 yards from houses, and after sorting is carted away by farmers and used on their land.
FRIMLEY	...	Hard material is used for foundations of paths, &c., and for filling in hollows. Part of the refuse, also, is burnt at the sewage farm.
GOLBORNE	...	A small quantity of refuse is sold to farmers for use as manure.
GOLCAR	...	Nightsoil is taken on to land in the outer districts.
GOSFORTH	...	9 per cent. of refuse is used on farms.
GUISBOROUGH	...	Some refuse is used on allotment gardens.
HALSTEAD	...	One-half is carted to a farm, where the part suitable is used as manure and the remainder buried in an old gravel pit.
HANDSWORTH (YORKS)		Privy soil is carted direct on to the land and worked in.
HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL		A small proportion, consisting of privy refuse, is given to farmers for use as manure.
HEANOR	...	50 per cent. of nightsoil is used for manuring fields.
HOLYHEAD	...	Part of the wet refuse is carted to farmers' land.
HORBURY	...	An average of 50 loads of refuse per month is carted on to farmland.
HOUGHTON LE SPRING		All refuse collected by the contractor is used on land for agricultural purposes.
HOYLAND NETHER HUCKNALL		A portion of the refuse is given to farmers in the district.
TORKARD		Contents of pail-closets are used on farms and allotments.
IRLAM	...	All refuse is used as manure on land in the district.
KEARSLEY	...	About 25 per cent. of the refuse is disposed of on farms.
KEMPSTON	...	The refuse is burnt at tips 300 yards from houses, and used for filtering medium in furrows on the irrigation area of the sewage farm.
KENILWORTH	...	Refuse from privies is used on land.
KIDSGROVE	...	The refuse collected by the contractors is partially sorted, clean ashes being used to repair footpaths and the residue being used to level hollows in fields.
KNUTSFORD	...	Nightsoil is disposed of on agricultural land.
LATHOM AND BURSCOUGH		90 per cent. of the refuse is used by farmers on grass-land.
LEWES	...	The refuse is burnt and the ashes are used in filling up excavations or on market gardens.
LITTLE HULTON	...	Excrement is used on the land.
LOFTUS	...	Nightsoil is taken to farmers' land.
Longbenton	...	60 per cent. of the refuse is tipped on agricultural land.
LONG EATON	...	The refuse is burnt at a tip on the sewage disposal works.
LOUGHTON	...	The refuse is screened and screenings are taken by farmers. The remainder is burnt on land adjoining the sewage disposal works, about a mile from inhabited houses.
LOUTH	...	Refuse is mostly spread on agricultural land. Dry trade refuse is deposited in a tip and burned.

Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued.*

MANSFIELD		All pail-closet and midden refuse is deposited on farm and garden land.
WOODHOUSE		
MARYPORT	...	The refuse is tipped on the seashore at two points below high-water mark and washed away by the tide.
MIRFIELD	... ..	Wet refuse is deposited on land in isolated parts of the district.
MORPETH	... ..	12 per cent. of the wet refuse and a proportion of the dry refuse is used as manure.
MOSSLEY	... ..	The contents of pail-closets are taken to the Corporation yard in covered vans, mixed with absorbent and used by farmers in the district.
NEWARK	... ..	The contractor disposes of what refuse he can as manure, &c.
NEWBURN	... ..	About 25 per cent. of the refuse is utilised for agricultural purposes.
NORTHAM	... ..	Some of the refuse is disposed of to farmers for use as manure.
NORTH		80 per cent. of the dry ashes are used on paths and 16 per cent. on land. Other refuse is used on gardens.
BROMSGROVE		
OAKENGATES	...	Some refuse is used for filling up old pits.
ORRELL	... ..	Nightsoil is taken to farms and spread on the fields.
OSSETT	... ..	8 per cent. is carted to arable land for tillage purposes.
PAUL	... ..	The refuse from the country district is carted on to the land.
PONTEFRACT	...	A portion of the refuse is tipped temporarily about 260 yards from houses and is immediately cleared away by farmers.
PUDSEY	... ..	The bulk of the refuse is disposed of to market gardeners.
QUARRY BANK	...	Refuse is occasionally tipped on agricultural land, and ashes are sometimes used to fill up holes caused by mining subsidences.
RAMSBOTTOM	...	Most of the nightsoil is tipped on farmland.
RAMSEY	... ..	Wet refuse is sold to farmers for manuring land.
RAWMARSH	...	All nightsoil is taken to farmers' fields.
REDCAR	... ..	There are two tips (one 1,000 and the other 470 yards from inhabited houses) at which the refuse is sorted, rubbish being buried and the remainder used on the land.
RIPLEY	... ..	Farmers allow nightsoil to be tipped on their land.
ROTHWELL (YORKS)		About 90 per cent. is ploughed into the land. The remainder is used for filling up hollows and subsidences.
ROYSTON (YORKS)		A portion of the refuse is used on land in the district.
ROYTON	... ..	3 per cent. of refuse is used on outlying farmlands.
RYTON	... ..	33 per cent. is used for agricultural purposes.
SAFFRON WALDEN		The refuse is carted to a tip 440 yards from inhabited houses and there burnt.
SAINT ALBANS	...	All refuse is burnt under contract in a destructor belonging to the Electric Lighting Company.
SAINT IVES (CORN.)		All refuse is tipped into the sea.
SEAHAM HARBOUR		Most of the refuse is tipped into the sea at a point 520 yards from the nearest house. A little is used for agricultural purposes.
SEATON DELAVAL	...	Some refuse is used on the land.
SEDGLEY	... ..	About 40 per cent., chiefly fine ashes and excrement, is placed on farmland.
SHEPTON MALLET		Practically all the refuse is used on the sewage farm.
SHILDON	... ..	Some ashes are ploughed into agricultural land.
SKELMERSDALE	...	Part of the refuse is used by farmers in the district.
SKELTON AND		The refuse is tipped temporarily at 15 points, each from 200 to 300 yards from houses. It is then taken by farmers for use on their land.
BROTTON		



Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued*.

SLAITHWAITE	...	About 5 per cent. of the refuse is disposed of on the manure heaps attached to small farmhouses.
SLEAFORD	...	The refuse is taken to a disused brickpit 880 yards from houses and, as far as possible, burnt.
SMALLTHORNE	...	Nightsoil and nightsoil mixed with peat is used on agricultural land.
SOUTHWICK ON WEAR		All refuse is used on agricultural land.
SOWERBY BRIDGE...		18 per cent. of the refuse is tipped temporarily in an isolated position and afterwards sold.
SPENNYMOOR	...	75 per cent. of the refuse is used on the land.
STANLEY (YORKS)...		Some refuse is deposited on the land.
STOCKSBRIDGE	...	Nightsoil is taken on to the land.
TETTENHALL	...	25 per cent. of refuse (that from privies) is carted to farms in the district.
TREWESBURY	...	About 20 per cent. is mixed with sewage sludge and sold to farmers.
THE MALDENS AND COOMBE		All refuse is burnt in open fires at a point well away from houses.
TILBURY	...	Ashes are used on the land.
TOTTINGTON	...	A large quantity of the refuse is used by farmers as manure.
TRURO	...	Combustible refuse is burnt and the ashes tipped.
UPHOLLAND	...	Nightsoil is used on the land.
WALMER	...	Part of the refuse is used as manure and immediately ploughed in.
WALTHAM HOLY CROSS		The finer portions of the refuse are sold to local farmers, who plough it into the land.
WATH UPON DEARNE		12 per cent. of the refuse is used by farmers as manure.
WEDNESFIELD	...	About 10 per cent. is disposed of to farmers.
WEETSLADE	...	The refuse from Seaton Burn and Wide Open is taken by farmers.
WEMBLEY	...	The whole of the refuse is removed to the sewage farm, where it is burnt. The residue is sifted and the ashes are used on the land, whilst the hard core is used to repair the road to the shoot. There are only three houses within a quarter of a mile.
WHICKHAM	...	50 per cent. of the refuse is given to farmers to be ploughed into the land.
WHITBY	...	A little refuse is used on the land within the district.
WHITTINGTON AND NEWBOLD		119 loads are given to farmers.
WIGSTON MAGNA...		Contents of pan-closets and cesspools spread on land 400 yards from dwellings.
WILMSLOW	...	The refuse is used by farmers on bog land known as Lindow Common.
WISBECH	...	The refuse is burnt in the sewage pumping station furnaces.
WOMBWELL	...	The nightsoil is utilised by farmers.
WORKINGTON	...	All the refuse is deposited on tidal lands with a view to raising the surface above sea level.
WORSBOROUGH	...	A portion of the refuse is disposed of on farmland.

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000.

ALDEBURGH	...	During winter refuse is deposited on agricultural land.
ALSAGER	...	By arrangement with farmers a portion is used for filling in old pits.
ALTOFTS	...	Refuse is disposed of to farmers for use as manure.
ALVASTON AND BOULTON		Used by farmers as manure.

Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued*.

AMBLECOTE	...	Excrement from privy ashpits is carted direct on to land for manure.
AMPTHILL	...	All combustible refuse is burnt at sewage farm.
ASHBURTON	...	All the refuse remaining after hardware has been sorted out is sold for manure.
ASHBY WOULDs	...	Refuse from privy ashpits is disposed of on farms.
AWRE	...	Vegetable refuse given to pigs and poultry, and other refuse used on land.
BALA	...	About 17 per cent. is burnt in a small furnace at Bala Green.
BARKISLAND	...	Refuse is used on land as manure.
BARNARD CASTLE	...	25 per cent. of refuse used on farmland in the district.
BEWDLEY	...	33 per cent. of refuse is used to build up river bank which has been washed away.
BETHESDA	...	Part of refuse is used on gardens.
BICESTER	...	Nightsoil is dug into land owned by the Council.
BIRKENSHAW	...	All is ploughed into land by farmers.
BISPHAM WITH NORBRECK		After sorting the refuse is dealt with by a patent lightning dust manipulator which converts the refuse into a kind of manure, which is sold to farmers and others.
BOWDEN	...	Refuse from privy ashpits is disposed of on farmlands.
BRACEBRIDGE	...	Refuse from privy vaults and privy middens is put upon land.
BRAMPTON AND WALTON		Refuse from one of four wards used for manure.
BROUGHTON	...	Refuse is used on gardens.
BUCKFASTLEIGH	...	Disposed of on farms of contracting collectors.
BUCKHURST HILL		All is carted to a brickfield, where rubbish is burnt and remainder used for brickmaking.
BUCKINGHAM	...	After tins, glass, &c., have been sorted out, some is ploughed into farmland and remainder is taken to sewage farm. Here paper, &c., is burnt and ploughed into land at intervals.
BUNGAY	...	All excrement and refuse is dug into trenches and covered.
BURNHAM ON CROUCH		All the refuse is disposed of by the contractors on agricultural land well away from houses.
CALLINGTON	...	All ashes used for agricultural purposes.
CALVERLEY	...	83 per cent. of refuse is used for manure.
CARDIGAN	...	Refuse is temporarily tipped and then removed by farmers for use as manure.
CHARD	...	Part of the refuse is used by occupiers on their gardens.
CLAYTON WEST	...	Privy ashpit refuse used by farmers for manure.
CONNAH'S QUAY	...	Wet nightsoil is used on farms.
COLEFORD	...	A part of the refuse is used on gardens.
COTTINGHAM	...	Paper, &c., is burnt, ashes and nightsoil ploughed into land.
CREWKERNE	...	All sold to farmers and used as manure.
CROSTON	...	Dry house refuse is used to fill up ditches, &c. Privy and ashpit refuse is carted to agricultural land and used as manure.
CROWLE	...	Refuse from privy ashpits is disposed of on land.
CUCKFIELD	...	All is taken to sewage farm, where tins are buried and remainder is burnt in open fires.
DAVENTRY	...	All (excepting tins sorted out) taken to sewage farm and burned in the open air.
DENHOLME	...	All excrement disposed of on land.
DISS	...	Refuse is used on land for manure.
DODWORTH	...	Refuse from privy ashpits is used on farmland.



Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued*.

DRIGHLINGTON	...	All disposed of on farmland.
DROITWICH	...	All the dry refuse is deposited in excavated beds at the sewage farm. When rotted, some is used as manure on the farm. When the beds are full they are covered with soil and used as a filtration area for sewage purification.
DRONFIELD	...	33 per cent. used on farmland.
EYE	...	All used on farms and allotments.
FAIRFIELD	...	95 per cent. of the refuse is disposed of in the Buxton Urban District destructor.
FARNLEY TYAS	...	Practically all disposed of on land.
FINEDON	...	All is used on agricultural land.
FOWEY	...	Screened refuse used on farmland.
GARFORTH	...	Most of refuse (that from privy ashpits) is used on land.
GILDERSOME	...	About 95 per cent. is placed on land.
GLASTONBURY	...	All taken to sewage farm and burnt in open fires.
GLEMSFORD	...	All refuse is used on gardens.
GOMERSAL	...	Excrement is placed on farmland, &c.
GRANGE	...	About 10 per cent. is used for levelling farmland.
OVER SANDS		
GRASMERE	...	Privy refuse is placed on land.
GREENFORD	...	Refuse is used on farms.
HADLEIGH	...	All burnt in an open field.
HAM	...	All burnt.
HARRINGTON	...	All deposited on seashore.
HEDON	...	All suitable refuse is sold for manure.
HIGHBRIDGE	...	All is used for filling up land depressions and clay-pits in the district.
HINDERWELL	...	Pots and pans are tipped, some refuse is thrown into the sea and some is used on the land.
HOLLINGWORTH	...	Excrement is used by farmers on land.
HOLME CULTRAM	...	Refuse from rural parts used on land.
HORNCastle	...	Ashes are taken to sewage disposal works and mixed with sludge, the mixture being sold to farmers.
HORNSEA	...	All is disposed of to farmers as collected.
HOYLANDSWAINE	...	All is used by farmers on land.
HUNSWORTH	...	Privy refuse is used on the land.
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	...	All tipped at sewage farm and burnt.
KINGSBRIDGE	...	All is tipped at two points for the purpose of reclaiming foreshore.
KINGSBURY	...	All refuse is used on gardens.
KIRKBURTON	...	Some is used on land.
KIRKBY LONSDALE	...	Refuse from farms and outlying houses is used on land.
KIRKLINGTON	...	All refuse is used on agricultural land.
CUM UPSLAND		
LEES	...	Nightsoil is mixed with shoddy and then used for manurial purposes.
LEISTON CUM SIZEWELL	...	All refuse is disposed of on the farm of the contractor performing the scavenging.
LLANDOVERY	...	All is used for filling up deep trenches in fields in the district.
LLANFYLLIN	...	75 per cent. of the refuse is mixed with lime and road scrapings and used as manure.
LLANGFNI	...	150 loads disposed of annually for agricultural purposes.
LLANWRTYD WELLS	...	All refuse deposited in a field and then used as manure.
LONGRIDGE	...	Refuse is used to fill up pit holes and land hollows both within and without the district.
LONG SUTTON	...	Dry refuse used for filling in old pits; privy refuse disposed of on land.
LUDGVAN	...	All refuse used on gardens or farmland.

Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued.*

LYMM	...	...	All nightsoil is disposed of to farmers.
LYNTON	...	...	All used for manurial purposes in rural part of district.
MABLETHORPE	...	...	Refuse remaining after sorting is dug into land used for sewage filtration purposes.
MADRON	...	...	All but hard refuse is used as manure on farms.
MALTON	...	...	Most of the ashes are sold for manure.
MARLOW	...	...	Ashes used for brickmaking; remainder is buried.
MASHAM	...	...	87 per cent. of refuse is used on farmland.
METHLEY	...	...	Soft refuse, &c., is used on farmland.
MONK BRETTON	...	...	Refuse from privy ashpits used on farmland.
NEWCASTLE EMLYN	...	...	Refuse is carted away and used for agricultural purposes.
NEWNHAM	...	...	Vegetable refuse used for feeding pigs and poultry; other refuse used on land.
NEWPORT (SALOP)	...	...	Nightsoil is mixed with street sweepings and sold to farmers.
NEW QUAY	...	...	All tipped over the cliff into the sea.
NORTHALLERTON	...	...	Privy midden refuse is sold to farmers.
NORTH WALSHAM	...	...	All refuse is temporarily tipped, tins, &c., sorted out and buried and remainder sold to farmers.
NORTON	...	...	75 per cent. of the refuse is taken to a temporary tip and there sorted, after which it is carted away by farmers.
OTTERY	...	...	Ashes are disposed of to farmers for use on the land.
SAINT MARY	...	...	
OUNDLE	...	...	Tins and papers are sorted out, tins being carted to a pit and the paper burnt. Cinders, vegetable and other matters are mixed with sludge and carted away by farmers.
PENISTONE	...	...	The nightsoil is given to farmers.
PENMAENMAWR	...	...	Refuse is occasionally used by occupants of houses on their gardens.
PERRY BARR	...	...	The refuse from about 100 middens is placed on a burning pit mound and the remainder is used on agricultural land.
PICKERING	...	...	Refuse from fixed receptacles is used on farmland.
POCKLINGTON	...	...	Paper and garbage is burnt at the sewage farm, the ashes being given to farmers.
PRESTATYN	...	...	The refuse is trenched into the ground 250 yards from houses.
QUEENBOROUGH	...	...	67 per cent. of the refuse is disposed of to farmers. 23 per cent. is used for filling up low-lying ground on marshes.
RADSTOCK	...	...	Ashes are used on gardens.
RAINFORD	...	...	All refuse is disposed of to farmers for agricultural purposes.*
RAWDON	...	...	Excrement is used on agricultural land.
RISHWORTH	...	...	All refuse is carted and spread on the land.
ROMSEY	...	...	All refuse is taken to a field rented by the Council, situated 200 yards from houses, where it is sorted and all combustible material burnt. The remainder is used for filling up ditches in converted water meadows in the Rural District and rural part of the Urban District.
ROTHWELL	...	...	The refuse is all carted to a tip at the sewage works, over 440 yards from houses, and most of the refuse is ploughed into the land. Paper is burnt.
RYE	...	...	A portion of the refuse is disposed of at an incinerator.
SAINT HELENS (ISLE OF WIGHT)	...	...	The refuse is temporarily deposited on three tips, distant 440 to 1,320 yards from houses, and afterwards used on the land.
SALTASH	...	...	All refuse is used on market gardens within the borough.



Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued.*

SANDWICH	...	A little is sold for manure.
SAXMUNDHAM	...	The refuse is disposed of by occupiers on their own gardens or allotments.
SCAMMONDEN	...	Each farm tenant disposes of his own refuse.
SEGHILL	...	The refuse is all deposited on surrounding land and ploughed in.
SHAP	...	A portion of the refuse is used on land outside the town for manure.
SHELF	...	All wet refuse is carted on to farmland.
SHEPLEY	...	The bulk of the refuse is utilised by farmers in the district.
SHERINGHAM	...	Shop refuse is burnt and nightsoil carted to farm and covered with earth daily.
SHORT HEATH	...	The worthless refuse is put on waste land and the remainder is used on the land for agricultural purposes.
SOUTH MOLTON	...	All refuse disposed of to farmer, who sorts and burns it.
SOUTH CROSLAND	...	Privy refuse is spread on farmers' land.
SOUTHWICK	...	The greater proportion of the refuse is spread on the land as manure.
SOYLAND	...	Some of the refuse is carted on to the land.
STEVENAGE	...	50 per cent. of the refuse is taken to the sewage farm.
STOURPORT	...	40 per cent. of the refuse is disposed of to a farmer and used on the land.
STOWMARKET	...	The refuse is deposited on land some distance from houses and burnt.
SUNBURY ON THAMES		A little of the refuse is used on farmlands.
SWAFFHAM	...	All refuse is ploughed into the land.
TARPORLEY	...	The refuse is used on agricultural land in some cases.
TETBURY	...	All taken to an open scavenge yard and used for filling up low ground.
THURLSTONE	...	Refuse from Crowedge hamlet carted away by a local farmer.
THURNSCOE	...	Two of the tips are temporary ones, the refuse being used on farmland.
TICKHILL	...	Ashes are used on the land.
TORPOINT	...	Refuse is deposited temporarily on two tips (230 and 180 yards from houses) and afterwards used by a market gardener and a farmer as fertiliser.
TOTNES	...	Refuse is deposited on a tip in an isolated spot. When it has rotted, farmers cart it away, receiving payment for the work.
TOW LAW	...	40 per cent. of the refuse is used on agricultural land.
UCKFIELD	...	The refuse is placed in a heap and sorted by the contractor's men. The ashes are used in brickmaking and the remainder is burnt.
WALSOKEN	...	All refuse is disposed of by contractor to fruit-growers for manure.
WALTON ON THE NAZE		The refuse is tipped temporarily 500 yards from houses. It is then sorted and tins, &c., used for repairing roads, the residue being burnt or used on farms.
WANTAGE	...	The refuse is carted to the sewage farm and burnt in the open.
WARSOP	...	Nightsoil is used by farmers.
WELLS		All the refuse is sold to farmers.
NEXT THE SEA		
WESTBURY ON SEVERN		Vegetable refuse is used for feeding pigs and poultry, and mineral refuse for agricultural purposes.
WIMBORNE MINSTER		The bulk of the refuse is sold to farmers for use as manure.

Miscellaneous Methods of Disposing of Refuse—*continued*.

WINTERTON	...	All the refuse is disposed of on agricultural land.
WITHAM	...	All the refuse is disposed of on sewage farm.
WIVENHOE	...	The refuse is tipped temporarily before being used on farmlands.
WOKINGHAM	...	67 per cent. of the refuse is burnt at the sewage farm.
WOODHALL SPA	...	All refuse is burnt at sewage farm.
WROTHAM	...	All refuse is used on gardens, &c.

**TRADE REFUSE.**

The following cases illustrate the practice in regard to trade refuse in various towns:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London.

ACTON	...	2½ cubic yards of trade refuse removed free of charge.
BATH	...	Daily removal on prepayment of £1 per quarter. Twice weekly removal, 10s. per quarter.
BIRKENHEAD	...	Refuse is removed free three or four times a week from fishmongers' and poulterers' shops if the shopkeeper provides an airtight receptacle.
BLACKPOOL	...	Waste paper is collected by a system of duplicate set of bags and sold. Fish offal is collected by means of airtight bins and made into manure.
BURNLEY	...	3 cubic feet of trade refuse removed free of charge.
BURY	...	Fish offal is collected separately and converted into manure.
CROYDON	...	Fish offal is delivered at dépôt by tradesmen and sold to a contractor for converting into manure.
DARLINGTON	...	A charge of 2s. per load is made.
DUDLEY	...	A charge of 2s. per load is made for removal and disposal.
EALING	...	2s. per load charged.
EASTBOURNE	...	Meat and fish offal is collected daily in tins provided by the tradesmen and a charge of 3d. per tin is made.
LEICESTER	...	A charge of 2s. 6d. per cart load is made for removal and disposal, and 2s. for disposal only.
LIVERPOOL	...	A charge of 1s. 6d. per ton is made for disposal.
MANCHESTER	...	A charge of 3d. per box per week or 6s. 6d. per load is made for the collection of refuse.
MERTHYR TYDFIL	...	A reasonable quantity of trade refuse removed free of charge.
NORWICH	...	A charge of 6s. 3d. per wagon load of 3 cubic yards is made.
OLDHAM	...	Fish offal, greengrocers' garbage and butchers' offal are collected by float cart during the night time.
PLYMOUTH	...	Special loads are removed upon requisition at 2s. 6d. per load.
READING	...	Butchers' and fishmongers' offal is removed every week-day from premises whose occupiers agree to pay charges from £2 to £10 per annum.
SMETHWICK	...	A charge of 3s. 6d. per load is made for collection and disposal, and 1s. 8d. per ton for disposal only.
SOUTHPORT	...	A charge of 2s. per van load is made.
STOCKPORT	...	Fish offal is taken to the Hyde Corporation fish offal plant.
STOCKTON ON TEES	...	2s. 6d. per load charged for cartage. Burning free.
STOKE ON TRENT	...	A nominal charge of 1s. per load is made for removal.
SUNDERLAND	...	Waste paper is collected free in bags provided by the users.



Trade Refuse—*continued.*

TYNEMOUTH	...	A small destructor is provided for tradesmen to take their light refuse to. Decomposing matter, such as fish offal, &c., collected and sent away by rail.
WARRINGTON	...	Trade refuse is collected at a charge of £1 1s. per annum.
WILLESDEN	...	If the Medical Officer of Health so requires, the contractor shall remove trade refuse provided the owners or occupiers pay for same at specified prices, viz., for weekly collection 4d. per bushel, 3s. 6d. per cubic yard; bi-weekly collection 3d. per bushel, 3s. per cubic yard.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns.

BLYTH	...	Shop sweepings, &c., are collected and burnt in a small furnace.
CREWE	...	The Council provide bags for waste paper from business houses and these are emptied weekly.
MACCLESFIELD	...	Butchers' and fishmongers' offal is removed free and sold to a manure works.
MORLEY	...	Waste paper is collected by the Salvation Army.
NEWCASTLE		Trade refuse is destroyed in a special destructor.
UNDER LYME		
RICHMOND		Tradesmen burn paper, straw, &c., in a small furnace at Corporation depôt.
(SURREY)		
STAFFORD	...	One penny per week per bin is charged for removing trade refuse from bins.
STANLEY (DURHAM)		Waste paper is collected weekly and burnt in a small furnace.
SUTTON	...	Trade refuse is collected before 7 a.m. every morning and deposited on farmland away from any dwelling-houses, and an annual charge of £2 2s. is made to each trader making use of the service.
TREDEGAR	...	There is a one-cell destructor for trade refuse.
WALLSEND	...	There is a small furnace for burning trade refuse.
WOLSTANTON		Any trade refuse liable to decay is taken to the gasworks and burnt.
UNITED		

## III.—482 Towns with populations between 5,000 and 20,000.

BARNOLDSWICK	...	There is a small furnace at the gasworks for burning offal.
BELPER	...	Paper is collected in sacks and burnt in oven at Council's depôt.
BEVERLEY	...	Fish offal is collected voluntarily three times a week by a manure merchant and taken to Hull to be made into manure.
BINGLEY	...	Fish offal is collected by the Bradford Corporation for the manufacture of manure.
BIRSTALL	...	A destructor is in course of erection for destroying trade refuse.
CHURCH	...	The Council have a yearly agreement with the Accrington Corporation to dispose of trade refuse.
DUKINFIELD	...	Fish offal is taken to Hyde, where it is converted into manure.
HECKMONDWIKE	...	Fish refuse is sold to the Bradford Corporation.
LIVERSEDGE	...	Fish offal is sold to a neighbouring authority.
MATLOCK	...	Certain trade refuse is collected and destroyed by burning at the Council's asphalt works furnace.
NORMANTON	...	Waste paper, cardboard, &c., collected weekly and burnt in a small furnace.
PRESCOT	...	There is a small furnace for burning shop refuse and paper at the refuse depôt outside the district.

Trade Refuse—*continued.*

RAMSBOTTOM	...	The Council provide bags for clean waste paper and these are collected weekly, the paper being sold to dealers.
SWADLINCOTE	.	The more combustible portions of the trade refuse and a small quantity of fish offal are burned in a small furnace.
DISTRICT		
TYLDESLEY		Nearly all butchers' and fishmongers' refuse is collected free by the Council and sold to an artificial manure works.
WITH SHAKERLEY		
WHITLEY AND		A small furnace has been erected for burning trade refuse.
MONKSEATON		

## IV.—407 Towns with populations under 5,000.

ABERAYRON	...	Butchers' trade refuse preserved for use as manure.
APPLEBY	...	A small quantity of the trade refuse is burnt in a destructor consisting of pit, flues and chimney.
CHURCH STRETTON		Tradesmen arrange with local Gas Company for destruction of trade refuse.
CUCKFIELD	...	Tradesmen cart all trade refuse to sewage farm.
MINEHEAD	...	Fish offal and abattoir refuse sold to farmer outside the district.
NEW HUNSTANTON		Trade refuse destroyed in destructor at nominal charge of 1s. per load.

## STABLE REFUSE.

Special arrangements are made in the following districts:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London.

BLACKBURN	...	Monthly removal is required if the manure pit is within 15 yards of a dwelling-house or street.
BRADFORD	...	The Corporation collect at 2s. 6d. per load.
LEEDS	...	Manure is collected and disposed of to farmers and gardeners on payment.
LEICESTER	...	The Corporation collect stable refuse free of cost on request.
LIVERPOOL	...	The Corporation remove manure free of charge as frequently as requested.
MIDDLESBROUGH	...	All manure is removed free—twice weekly if necessary.
SHEFFIELD	...	The Cleansing Department remove manure at specified charges.
SOUTHPORT	...	Manure is removed free of charge when special instructions are given with a view to the prevention of infection.
SOUTH SHIELDS	...	Owners carry out work except where arrangements are made with the Corporation. Various owners of small stables pay for weekly removal.
WALLASEY	...	Manure pits are required to be emptied weekly, and in default the Council empty same and recover the cost of so doing from defaulting owners.



## COST OF SCAVENGING.

## 1.—Cost per Head.

The following table gives the cost per head of the population as estimated in 1913, of the collection and disposal of refuse and of street scavenging for certain of the larger towns :—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London.

District.	Population (estimated in 1913).	Collection of Refuse.		Disposal of Refuse.			House Scavenging.		Street Scavenging.	
		Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Method of Disposal.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
BARROW IN FURNESS	65,252	3,100	0 11	50 p.c. at destructor, 50 p.c. tipped	1,430	0 5	4,530	1 4	—	—
BIRKENHEAD ...	135,557	5,747	0 10	All at destructor ...	3,292	0 6	9,039	1 4	5,928	0 10
BLACKBURN...	133,971	6,892	1 0	32,297 tons at destructor, 923 loads tipped	2,270	0 4	9,162	1 4	—	—
BLACKPOOL ...	61,012	5,901	1 11	All at destructor ...	3,214	1 1	9,115	3 0	—	—
BOLTON ...	133,879	9,481	1 0	60 p.c. at destructor, 20 p.c. tipped, 20 p.c. agricultural pur- poses	2,463	0 3	11,944	1 3	—	—
BOOTLE ...	72,186	2,551	0 8	97 p.c. at destructor, 3 p.c. tipped	2,402	0 8	4,953	1 4	4,932	1 4
BRIGHTON ...	133,096	6,800	1 0	91 p.c. at destructor, 6 p.c. to brick- makers, 3 p.c. to farmers	3,700	0 7	10,500	1 7	—	—
BRISTOL ...	361,362	—	—	67 p.c. at destructor, 33 p.c. tipped	—	—	16,735	0 11	31,441	1 9
BURY ...	59,159	4,026	1 4	All at destructor ...	1,200	0 5	5,226	1 9	4,134	1 5
CARLISLE ...	52,630	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	2,510	0 11	2,828	1 1
COVENTRY ...	115,064	4,656	0 10	All at destructor, except privy midden refuse, which is tipped	1,942	0 4	6,598	1 2	3,718	0 8
CROYDON ...	178,094	1,267	0 2	75 p.c. at destructor, 25 p.c. tipped	1,073	0 1	2,340	0 3	—	—
DARLINGTON ...	58,295	—	—	All dry refuse tipped, 60 p.c. ash pit manure tipped, 40 p.c. to farmers	—	—	3,945	1 4	4,980	1 8
DUDLEY ...	51,641	2,540	1 0	20 p.c. at destructor, 80 p.c. tipped.	416	0 2	2,956	1 2	—	—
EAST HAM ...	142,467	4,309	0 7	75 p.c. at destructor, 25 p.c. tipped	2,000	0 3	6,309	0 10	10,400	1 6
GLOUCESTER ...	50,533	1,425	0 7	68 p.c. at destructor, 32 p.c. tipped	1,734	0 8	3,159	1 3	—	—
GREAT YARMOUTH	57,005	2,406	0 10	All at destructor ...	1,600	0 7	4,006	1 5	2,350	0 10
GRIMSBY ...	77,420	6,564	1 8	Practically all at destructor	2,354	0 7	8,918	2 3	4,785	1 3
HASTINGS ...	60,095	4,225	1 5	Practically all at destructor	600	0 2	4,825	1 7	—	—
HORNSEY ...	87,596	6,290	1 5	All at destructor ...	2,054	0 6	8,344	1 11	—	—
IPSWICH ...	75,682	3,282	0 10	All at destructor ...	1,092	0 4	4,374	1 2	—	—
LEICESTER ...	230,970	—	—	During 1912. 47,704 tons at destructor, 1,660 loads tipped, 450 loads manure	—	—	17,298	1 6	11,100	1 0
LEYTON ...	130,922	3,289	0 6	All at destructor ...	3,607	0 7	6,896	1 1	—	—
LINCOLN ...	59,322	—	—	All tipped except 200 tons used as manure	—	—	4,669	1 7	3,986	1 4
LIVERPOOL ...	756,553	—	—	59 p.c. at destructor, 13 p.c. tipped, 24 p.c. manure, 4 p.c. barged	—	—	69,950	1 10	52,909	1 5
NORTHAMPTON ...	90,793	2,900	0 8	75 p.c. at destructor, 25 p.c. tipped	3,050	0 8	5,950	1 4	—	—
SALFORD ...	233,849	—	—	75 p.c. at destructor, 25 p.c. manure	—	—	21,804	1 10	19,224	1 8
SHEFFIELD ...	471,662	30,771	1 4	68 p.c. at destructor, 5 p.c. tipped, 27 p.c. manure, &c.	14,489	0 8	45,260	2 0	—	—
SMETHWICK ...	74,565	3,846	1 0	Practically all at destructor	1,354	0 4	5,200	1 4	—	—

Cost per Head—*continued.*

District.	Popu- lation (esti- mated in 1913).	Collection of Refuse.		Disposal of Refuse.			House Scavenging.		Street Scavenging.	
		Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Method of Disposal.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.
SOUTHPORT ...	71,092	£ 7,930	s. d. 2 3	67 p.c. at destructor, 33 p.c. tipped	£ 1,400	s. d. 0 5	£ 9,330	s. d. 2 8	£ 5,300	s. d. 1 6
STOKE ON TRENT ...	239,284	12,530	1 1	Bulk destructor, remainder tipped	4,349	0 4	16,879	1 5	—	—
SUNDERLAND ...	152,377	9,425	1 3	30 p.c. manure, 70 p.c. barged to sea	2,033	0 3	11,458	1 6	—	—
TOTTENHAM ...	145,736	5,589	0 9	All at destructor ...	2,929	0 5	8,518	1 2	—	—
WALLASEY ...	84,476	6,330	1 6	All at destructor ...	3,600	0 10	9,930	2 4	8,190	1 11
WEST HAM ...	294,223	—	—	42 p.c. barged, 58 p.c. tipped	—	—	12,886	0 11	22,383	1 6
WEST HARTLEPOOL ...	64,234	3,160	1 0	86 p.c. at destructor, 14 p.c. manure	1,719	0 6	4,879	1 6	—	—
WIGAN ...	90,763	—	—	17 p.c. at destructor, 13 p.c. tipped, 70 p.c. manure	—	—	10,000	2 2	—	—
WOLVERHAMPTON...	95,601	9,500	2 0	All at destructor ...	3,000	0 8	12,500	2 8	—	—

## II.—144 Smaller Towns.

ABERTILLERY ...	38,643	—	—	87 p.c. at destructor, 13 p.c. tipped	—	—	2,652	1 4	1,326	0 8
ACCRINGTON ...	45,486	—	—	97 p.c. at destructor 3 p.c. tipped	—	—	3,800	1 8	2,390	1 1
ASHINGTON ...	27,125	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	3,486	2 7	800	0 7
BARNES ...	33,386	—	—	All at destructor ...	—	—	3,230	1 11	3,126	1 10
BATLEY ...	36,775	2,064	1 1	66 p.c. at destructor, 28 p.c. tipped, 6 p.c. manure	1,043	0 7	3,107	1 8	1,700	0 11
BEDFORD ...	40,151	2,200	1 1	All at destructor ...	1,050	0 6	3,250	1 7	—	—
BILSTON ...	26,076	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	1,428	1 1	1,298	1 0
BLAYDON ...	33,857	—	—	Bulk tipped, remain- der manure	—	—	2,460	1 5	—	—
BLYTH ...	31,844	—	—	50 p.c. tipped, 50 p.c. manure	—	—	4,308	2 8	900	0 7
BROMLEY ...	35,143	1,835	1 1	All at destructor ...	1,255	0 9	3,090	1 10	—	—
BURTON UPON TRENT ...	47,758	3,000	1 3	94 p.c., at destructor 6 p.c. tipped	1,420	0 7	4,420	1 10	—	—
CANNOCK ...	29,691	—	—	Bulk manure, remain- der tipped	—	—	1,363	0 11	433	0 4
CHADDERTON ...	29,115	2,050	1 5	All at destructor when working, other- wise tipped	600	0 5	2,650	1 10	950	0 8
CHEPPING WYCOMBE ...	21,035	562	0 6	Burnt by private Co....	200	0 2	762	0 8	867	0 10
CHESTERFIELD ...	31,621	2,208	1 2	76 p.c. at destructor, 24 p.c. tipped	768	0 5	2,976	1 7	1,907	1 0
CLEETHORPE WITH THRUNSCOE ...	23,535	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	2,116	1 10	1,627	1 5
DONCASTER ...	30,896	—	—	Bulk at destructor, small quantites tipped	—	—	2,859	1 10	2,500	1 8
ECCLES ...	43,759	1,928	0 11	All at destructor ...	724	0 4	2,652	1 3	—	—
ERITH ...	28,338	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	850	0 7	1,900	1 4
FINCHLEY ...	43,563	2,150	1 0	Refuse burnt at sew- age farm	700	0 4	2,850	1 4	—	—
GAINSBOROUGH ...	21,288	1,346	1 3	All at destructor ...	890	0 10	2,236	2 1	856	0 10
GRANTHAM ...	20,664	700	0 8	All at destructor ...	310	0 4	1,010	1 0	—	—
GUILDFORD ...	24,582	1,476	1 2	All at destructor ...	2,346	1 11	3,822	3 1	2,129	1 9
HARTLEPOOL ...	20,110	960	0 11	All at destructor ...	490	0 6	1,450	1 5	1,030	1 0
HEREFORD ...	22,852	240	0 3	36 p.c. at destructor, 64 p.c. tipped	126	0 1	366	0 4	—	—
HEYWOOD ...	26,994	878	0 8	93 p.c. at destructor, 7 p.c. tipped	1,194	0 11	2,072	1 7	1,400	1 0
HOVE ...	43,524	—	—	Bulk tipped, small quantity sent out of the district	—	—	3,618	1 8	4,645	2 2
HYDE... ..	33,598	1,548	0 11	80 p.c. at destructor, 20 p.c. tipped	1,054	0 8	2,602	1 7	—	—
KEIGHLEY ...	43,948	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	2,379	1 1	2,042	0 11
LLANELLY ...	33,617	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	1,936	1 2	1,074	0 8
LUTON ...	53,230	2,714	1 0	81 p.c. at destructor, 19 p.c. tipped	1,978	0 9	4,692	1 9	—	—



## Cost per Head—continued.

District.	Popu- lation (esti- mated in 1913).	Collection of Refuse.		Disposal of Refuse.			House Scavenging.		Street Scavenging.	
		Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Method of Disposal.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.	Total Cost.	Cost per Head.
MACCLESFIELD ...	34,838	£ —	s. d. —	Bulk tipped, small quantity manure	£ —	s. d. —	£ 2,201	s. d. 1 3	£ 1,622	s. d. 0 11
MAESTEG ...	27,365	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	545	0 5	1,108	0 10
MAIDSTONE ...	35,944	—	—	Part tipped and remainder used as manure	—	—	2,095	1 2	1,212	0 8
MANSFIELD ...	40,588	2,622	1 4	90 p.c. at destructor, 5 p.c. tipped, 5 p.c. manure	1,292	0 8	3,914	2 0	—	—
MIDDLETON ...	28,651	988	0 8	Bulk at destructor, small quantity tipped	918	0 8	1,906	1 4	761	0 6
MORLEY ...	24,437	—	—	Bulk tipped ...	—	—	1,057	0 10	300	0 3
NELSON ...	41,076	1,500	0 9	Bulk at destructor, small quantity tipped	1,750	0 10	3,250	1 7	2,200	1 1
PETERBOROUGH ...	34,221	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	1,563	0 11	—	—
PONTYPRIDD ...	45,822	1,870	0 10	All at destructor ...	2,125	0 11	3,995	1 9	2,200	1 0
POOLE ...	41,599	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	1,949	0 11	3,073	1 5
RADCLIFFE ...	25,893	—	—	85 p.c. at destructor, 1 p.c. tipped, 14 p.c. as manure	665	0 6	—	—	1,305	1 0
RICHMOND (SURREY)	33,592	2,046	1 3	All sent out of the district	1,130	0 8	3,176	1 11	—	—
ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA	26,671	2,679	2 0	All at destructor ...	670	0 6	3,349	2 6	—	—
SCARBOROUGH ...	36,971	2,724	1 6	All tipped ...	429	0 3	3,153	1 9	—	—
SHIPLEY ...	28,217	—	—	All at destructor ...	—	—	1,050	0 9	550	0 5
SOUTHGATE ...	38,073	2,016	1 1	All at destructor ...	785	0 5	2,801	1 6	2,706	1 5
STALYBRIDGE ...	26,235	1,540	1 2	97 p.c. at destructor, 3 p.c. tipped	892	0 8	2,432	1 10	875	0 8
SUTTON ...	22,240	1,060	0 11	All tipped ...	100	0 1	1,160	1 0	2,490	2 3
SUTTON COLDFIELD	21,538	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	1,448	1 4	—	—
SUTTON IN ASHFIELD	23,348	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	1,350	1 2	—	—
TAUNTON ...	22,914	598	0 6	All at destructor ...	600	0 6	1,198	1 0	728	0 8
TODMORDEN ...	25,401	550	0 5	83 p.c. at destructor, 17 p.c. tipped	1,185	0 11	1,735	1 4	223	0 2
TORQUAY ...	40,004	2,220	1 1	All at destructor ...	850	0 5	3,050	1 6	—	—
TREDEGAR ...	24,824	—	—	Bulk tipped, offensive refuse at destructor	—	—	1,274	1 0	458	0 4
TWICKENHAM ...	31,374	1,347	0 10	All at destructor ...	794	0 6	2,141	1 4	5,208	3 4
WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH	27,185	1,530	1 2	All tipped ...	225	0 2	1,755	1 4	—	—
WEDNESBURY ...	28,474	—	—	All tipped ...	—	—	1,400	1 0	610	0 5
WINCHESTER ...	23,965	1,142	0 11	All at destructor ...	690	0 7	1,832	1 6	—	—
WOOD GREEN ...	52,996	1,697	0 8	All at destructor ...	877	0 4	2,574	1 0	2,003	0 9
WORCESTER ...	48,307	1,054	0 5	All tipped ...	308	0 2	1,362	0 7	—	—
WORTHING ...	32,159	1,800	1 1	All at destructor ...	500	0 4	2,300	1 5	—	—

## 2,—Cost per Ton.

The following table gives the cost per ton of collection and disposal of refuse:—

## I.—96 Great Towns, excluding London.

District.	Number of Tons Collected and Destroyed.	Method of Disposal.	Cost of Removal and Disposal.			
			Total Cost.	Cost of Collection per Ton.	Cost of Disposal per Ton.	Total Cost of Scavenging per Ton.
			£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ACTON ... ..	—	All at destructor ...	—	4 7	5 5*	10 0
BATH ... ..	—	All at destructor ...	—	3 7	1 3	4 10
BIRMINGHAM ...	252,270	71 p.c. destructor, 29 p.c. tipped	87,679	—	—	6 11
BLACKBURN... ..	32,297	All at destructor ...	9,162	4 3	1 5	5 8
BRADFORD ... ..	85,083	52 p.c. at destructor, 48 p.c. tipped, &c.	—	3 9	5 5†	6 5
						(net cost per ton)
BRISTOL ... ..	—	67 p.c. destructor, 33 p.c. tipped	16,735	—	—	4 2
GATESHEAD... ..	182,740	All tipped ... ..	14,244	—	—	per load 1 7‡
LIVERPOOL ... ..	276,374	59 p.c. destructor, 13 p.c. tipped, 24 p.c. manure, 4 p.c. barged	122,859	—	—	8 2
MANCHESTER ...	300,632	36 p.c. destructor, 64 p.c. tipped, &c.	149,640	—	—	9 11
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	82,977	42 p.c. destructor, 58 p.c. tipped, &c.	24,598	—	—	5 11
PLYMOUTH ...	4,940	Collected and tipped by contractor	468	—	—	1 10
	19,599	91 p.c. destructor, 9 p.c. tipped, dealt with by Council	5,701	4 2	1 8	5 10
ROTHERHAM ...	20,674	83 p.c. destructor, 14 p.c. tipped, 3 p.c. manure	3,920	—	—	3 9
SHEFFIELD ... ..	115,483	68 p.c. destructor, 5 p.c. tipped, 27 p.c. manure, &c.	45,260	5 4	2 6	7 10
SOUTHAMPTON ...	—	75 p.c. destructor, 25 p.c. tipped	—	11 4	1 2	12 6
SOUTHPORT ... ..	21,600	67 p.c. destructor, 33 p.c. tipped	8,900	6 11	1 4	8 3
TOTTENHAM ... ..	30,100	All at destructor ...	8,517	3 9	1 11	5 8
WALTHAMSTOW ...	—	All at destructor ...	—	3 7	3 9	(net 5 6)
WEST HAM ... ..	44,898	All tipped ... ..	12,886	—	—	7 4
WIGAN ... ..	40,000	17 p.c. destructor, 13 p.c. tipped, 70 p.c. manure	10,000	—	—	(net 6 1)
						5 9
						5 0

\* Including loan charges.

† Destructor only.

‡ Excluding interest and redemption of loans.

## II.—144 Smaller Towns.

ACCRINGTON ...	11,703	97 p.c. at destructor, 3 p.c. tipped	3,800	—	—	6 6
BURTON UPON TRENT	15,800	94 p.c. destructor, 6 p.c. tipped	4,420	3 10	1 10	5 8
CHISWICK ... ..	—	93 p.c. destructor, 7 p.c. barged	—	—	3 0*	—
CHORLEY ... ..	7,407	99 p.c. destructor, 1 p.c. tipped	2,908	4 6	3 6†	7 10
COLNE ... ..	—	All at destructor ...	—	2 3	3 4	4 4
DARWEN ... ..	—	Practically all at destructor	—	2 10	2 1‡	4 1
FARNWORTH ... ..	11,124	All at destructor ...	2,160	1 7	1 3	3 10
FOLKESTONE ... ..	9,817	Practically all at destructor	5,139	5 5	2 3	10 5
HEREFORD ... ..	10,729	36 p.c. destructor, 64 p.c. tipped	366	0 5	5 0	(net 9 9)
LANCASTER ... ..	8,300	All at destructor ...	—	—	0 3	0 8
MANSFIELD ... ..	14,541	90 p.c. destructor, 5 p.c. tipped, 5 p.c. manure	3,914	3 2	1 11†	7 10
STAFFORD ... ..	—	All at destructor ...	—	3 3	1 6	5 1
					(And 7d. capital charges)	5 4

\* Cost of barging per ton.

† Cost of burning per ton.

‡ Including sinking fund and interest



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